INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 Years
I 5

REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
I 6

VOL. XVIII NO. 272— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"CHRONICLE" EDITOR JAILED FOR SIX AND HALF MONTHS.

:o:

Printer And Publisher Also Convicted

"Journalist Has No Special Privilege."

— SAYS MAGISTRATE.

PROSECUTION CONTENTIONS UPHELD IN TOTO.

Nothing To Add To Mahatmaji's Message, Says Mr. Brelvi

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" and Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia the Priter and publisher were jailed for 6 1/2 months S. I. each for the "offence" of publishing "Jawahar Day" programme.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Defence Counsel on behalf of Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, told the Magistrate that this was the first instance in which a journalist had been prosecuted under Criminal Law Amendment Act. It would not be wrong, said the Counsel, to describe it as a Test Case.

Both the accused have been placed in "B" class, though the Magistrate has left the door open for a revision of the present classification. Mr. S. P. Kapadia, it is understood, will appeal against the Magistrat's judgment.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi throughout the proceedings took no part in the trial.

Holding that the liberty of the Press was no greater and no less than the liberty of every subject of the King and that newspaper stood exactly on the same footing as any member of the public, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, convicted Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Chronicle" and Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia, Printer and Publisher of the paper on a charge under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on Monday afternoon.

The accused were charged in respect of the publication of the programme of the "Jawahar Day" in two issues of the "Chronicle" of November 15 and 16. It was contended that they had thereby assisted the operations of the "War Council" which had been declared an illegal body.

SIX MONTHS AND A HALF.

Mr. Brelvi was sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment on the first charge and five months' simple imprisonment on the second and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default further six weeks' imprisonment. The substantive sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Sorabji was awarded the same sentence but the fine was reduced to Rs. 150 or in default further six weeks' imprisonment.

If the fine is not paid, the aggregate sentence in both cases is six and half months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Brelvi did not participate in the trial.

Mr. Sorabji was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate.

The Court room was crowded by spectators and members of the Bar when the judgment was delivered. Among those present were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Vaikunthrai Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Co-operative Bank, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla and several other prominent citizens of Bombay.

OPTION OF FINE.

Before the sentence was pronounced Mr. Kanuga on behalf of his client requested the Court to give the accused the option of fine. He made it clear that he was speaking only on behalf of Mr. Sorabji, the second accused. He pointed out that the Section with which the accused were charged contemplated cases where a fine alone might be imposed. The Court was therefore competent to impose a sentence of fine only.

In as much as the Legislature contemplated that cases may fall under Section which merit only a sentence of fine and not a sentence of imprisonment. Mr. Kanuga asked the Magistrate to hold that this case was eminently fit for the sentence of a fine. He also asked the Court to consider the fact that the accused had no intention of committing offence with which he was charged.

Mr. S. P. Kapadia, who was sentenced to five months' and a fine of Rs. 150.

FIRST PROSECUTION.

Counsel submitted that it will be a great hardship to compel the accused who were educated gentlemen to associate themselves with criminals when their offence merely consisted of publishing things which they thought they were entitled to publish but which brought them within the wide purview of the Section. This was the first instance in Bombay when a journalist was being prosecuted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Counsel thought no useful purpose would be served by inflicting a sentence of ipmrisonment.

Mr. Kirke-Smith for the prosecution opposed the application and said that the Law was the same whether the accused were educated or uneducated.

The Magistrate imposed a sentence of imprisonment and fine.

QUESTION OF APPEAL.

Mr. Kanuga at thius stage asked the Court to increase the fine of Mr. Sorabji to Rs. 201 to enable him to go in appeal in the case.

The Magistrate observed that it was not necessary as Mr. Brelvi, the co-accused of Mr. Sorabji was fined Rs. 250 and this could be taken advantage of for the purpose.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed that in the present case accused No. 1 was Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor, and Accused No. 2 Sorabji P. Kapadia was the Printer and Publisher of an English Daily which had a large circulation in Bombay and outside. Both, the accused were arrested by the Police in the Office of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 24th November last and placed before the Court on the same day to answer charges under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that accused No. 1 edited and accused No. 2 printed and published a paragraph giving a short summary of the programme of the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the issue of the 15th November and secondly a paragraph containing the programme of the said "War Council" in the Sunday issue of the 16th November and thereby assisted the operation of the said "War Council."

GIST OF ANNOUNCEMENT.

The said "War Council" had decided to celebrate the Jawahar Day on Sunday, November 16. The "Bombay Chronicle" published the summary and the programme. The former consisted of about 12 lines in which it was stated that as Sunday had been fixed by Pandit Motilal Nehru as "Jawahar Day" a public meeting under the auspices of the said Council would be held at Chaupaty, that the President would preside and that he would read extracts from the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for which he was convicted. The programme was comparatively long. It gave the details contained in the leaflets of the said

(Continued on page 5.)

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was sentenced to 6-1/2 months S. I.

Sjt S. A. Brelvi made the following statement on the eve of his conviction :—

"As a Journalist as well as a Congressman I take this opportunity of most humbly but strongly protesting against the practice of all Congressmen going to jail giving messages to their co-workers and fellow-countrymen. In my opinion in their own interest as well as that of the country the earlier this practice is abandoned the better. Apart from Mahatma Gandhi, there are only about half a dozen leaders who are entitled to give such messages. The Mahatma's message is known not only to India but also to the whole world. I only pray that I may prove to be a worthy follower of Mahatma Gandhi"

No "A" Class For Messrs. Brelvi And Sorabji!

:o:

Immediately after the sentence was passed in the "Chronicle" case, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, asked the court as to which class had been assigned to Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Sorabji.

The Magistrate observed that he had temporarily put them in "B" class but if in the meantime Counsel supplied him with details as to the standing and status of the accused he would further consider the matter.

Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Sorabji were removed to the Arthur Road Jail.

A large number of friends and collegnes of Mr. Brelvi gave him a hearty "send-off" as he was being removed from the Esplanade lock-up to the prison.

KARNATAK'S THIRD "DICTATOR" JAILED.

:o:

Sjt. Vasulappa Gets 6 Months S. I.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 1.

Mr. Vasupalappa, third "Dictator", Karnatak was sentenced to six months' simple and placed in "B" class. He is a big landlord of Haripanahalli, Bellary District and President of Taluk Local Board and Vice-President, District Local Board. Mr. T. G. Subramanyam was nominated fourth "dictator."

INDIAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON

:o:

Scheme Launched By Medical Association

SUPPORT FROM ALL QUARTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The scheme for establishing an Indian Hospital in London was launched at the reception held at Veeraswamy's Restaurant by the Indian Medical Association (of Great Britain) and Dr. Irving G. Dezilva. The scheme was cordially supported by the delegates to the Round Table Conference and the Indian Doctors in England. It is proposed to start the hospital with forty beds a proportion of which will be reserved for Indians.

It is proposed to provide Indian post-graduates with house appointments, train Indian women as nurses and give Indian doctors facilities for specialisation and research. The initial capital expenses are estimated at 12,500 sterling and the recurring annual expenses for the first few years will be 4,500 sterling.—Reuter.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S HEALTH.

:o:

Passes A Restless Day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru passed restless day to-day. He spat blood four times and had slight fever in the evening. He along with Doctor Atal and Miss Krishna Nehru shifted in the evening to Garden House in Dakshineshwar on the bank of the river Hoogly where he will remain at least for a fortnight.

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL.

:o:

Transferred From Ambala Jail

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, who is undergoing imprisonment, was brought here by car from Ambala Jail under a police guard and taken by train to Madras last evening.

Mr. Patel looked considerably aged and weak.—A. P.

:o:

India's New High Commissioner.

SIR BHUPENDRANATH MITRA.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra has been appointed High Commissioner for India in London from July next year.—Reuter.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER'S NEW JOB AT GENEVA.

:o:

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

A communique announces that Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has been appointed as Correspondent with the Secretariat of the International Committee of the League of Nations and with the Director of International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris. He will act as intermediary between the International Committee and Intellectual Organisations (including Ministries of Education) in India.—A. P.

Spanish Heavy Weight Beaten.

:o:

LONDON, Nov. 30

Barcelona—The Giant Italian Carnera beat on points the Spanish heavyweight champion Paolino Uzcudun in a ten round boxing match.—Reuter.

Coal Clouds In Britain.

:o:

SCOTTISH PITS CEASE TO WORK.

COAL MINERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 30

Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, after telephoning the Scottish Miners' officials, said that it was impossible to prevent stoppage to-night and to-morrow, but there would be a conference of the Scottish delegates to-morrow morning, after which he hoped to get men to resume work pending Thursday's national delegates' meeting in London, which, it is generally opined, will reverse Friday's decision against "spreadover" system and so avert national stoppage.—Reuter.

Complete Stoppage Of Work In Scottish Coalpits.

:o:

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Work ceased in majority of Scottish coal-pits last night. Pickets were out in full force to-day, but according to Mr. James Dooman, President of National Union of Scottish mine-workers, there is every prospect of a temporary settlement to follow to-day's meeting of the Coal Conciliation Board and the Scottish owners and miners' representatives at Glasgow.

The first effects of stoppage at Glasgow are an increase of 3d. per hundredweight in prices of domestic coal.—Reuter.

Bombay Textile Workers' Sympathy For Coal Miners.

A meeting of the mill workers was held at the Bhajiwalla's Wadi, Mazgaon, on Monday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union when a resolution was passed unanimously "expressing its sympathy for the British Miners and declaring its solid support, to them in their struggle "to counteract the offensive of the capitalist government of MacDonald and Co."

Messrs. Deshpande, Phillip Antone and Kedar Gupte addressed the meeting. Mr. Phillip Antone announced that the Managing Committee of the G. K. U. had sanctioned the opening of a new centre at Mazgaon and accordingly the centre office had been opened. He also announced that the Managing Committee was preparing detailed rules about the functions and working of the mill committees.

A few more members were elected to the Mill Committee of the Atlas Mills, Bombay.

IN WAKE OF CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

:o:

Ceylon Mail Boat Held Up

PASSENGER TRAIN BURIED UNDER UPROOTED TREES.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Recent heavy rains have completely disorganised railway and telegraph communications between Madras and farther south. Ceylon boat-mail due in Madras on Saturday is still held up near Chingleput owing to breaches.

It is reported that three trees uprooted by heavy winds, fell on the Madura Passenger train early on Saturday. No passengers were injured and the train is now held up near Chingleput. A European passenger, Mr. Bately, describing the accident said that a loud crash awakened him when he found himself covered with splintered glass. One side of his carriage was smashed.—A. P.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

:o:

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

The most remarkable feature of the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1929 is a marked reduction in the number of women employed underground in mines in spite of which it is gratifying to note there has so far been very little complaint of inconvenience to mine-owners or of loss to employment.—A. P.

Pandit Ramkishore Malaviya Arrested.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Pandit Ramkeshore Malaviya, Acting Editor of "Abhudya" and the Assistant Editor were arrested to-day under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was reported seriously ill has now recovered but is still very weak.—A. P.

A mass meeting was held in the Swatatryalaxmi Chauk at Ratnagiri on Friday last, when it was resolved not to import foreign sugar at Ratnagiri for one year at least.

Gandhiji In Yeravda Prison.

:o:

"Gita" And Charka Absorb Whole Of His Time.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

Addressing the inmates of Sabarmati Ashram at prayer time this evening, Kaka Kalelkar, who was Gandhiji's companion in Yeravda Jail, said that Mahatma Gandhi was, on the whole, keeping good health. His weight was reduced from 104 lbs. to 101 lbs. The water of Yeravda Jail was not congenial to him, and he was suffering from constipation. He was making experiments in diet with a view to keeping good health. Of late he had given up taking milk and curds. The 'Gita' and the Charkha absorbed most of his time. He loved to write letters to all inmates of the Ashram, especially to children. He was always thinking of them. He was satisfied that non-violence was preserved by the nation, and with the work done by the inmates of the Ashram.

Mr. Kalelkar added that Mr. Pyarelal now acted as his companion.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

:o:

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY, 1931.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Previous closing rate	10.59
To-day's opening rate	10.61
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing rate	10.47
Difference	—12

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

:o:

JANUARY, 1931.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

Previous closing rate	5.57
To-day's opening rate	5.63
Difference	plus 06
To-day's closing rate	5.53
Difference	—.04

— NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5971	16 Nov.	1 Dec.
Katori Maru	16000	...	@1 Dec
xIyo Maru, Kashima Maru	16000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5239	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Terushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@13Jan.
*uwa Maru	11000	...	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	23626	14 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	21000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru	24th Nov	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec	23rd Dec.
Hankow Maru	15th Dec	25th Dec.
Shinai Maru	18th Dec.	30th Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec	8th Jan

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22155 and 20478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 998.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.
Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D.H., B.L.,
Parbatipur, E.B.R.
(Bengal)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words
ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science and also a Matriculate with S. T. C. for a local school. Apply Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R3769

WANTED—For one or two hours anytime during the day, a GUJARATI CORRESPONDENT and ADVERTISEMENT WRITER. Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3798

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER for a Woollen Mill, Indian preferred. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2052.

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Situations Wanted

AN Experienced Hindu Undergraduate teacher undertakes PRIVATE TUITIONS in English Mathematics and other subjects. Rs. 10 per hour. Apply Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3796

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

12 TONS ICE FACTORY in Bombay Two 6 Tons each, excellent condition, good opportunity. Apply DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street.
R R3800

Lost & Found.

LOST—Between Tardeo Road and Babulnath Temple Road on Saturday last, a LADY'S GOLD WRIST WATCH with black cord wrist-band. Handsome reward to founder. Apply: Mr. JEHANGIRSHAW HORMUSJI CAMA, 62, Peddar Road, Telephone No. 41517.
PB R3804

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIER for Share and Stock Business. Good Commission and interest given. Apply Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3797

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda
(P)

Educational

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1930

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS on Percentage Basis are invited for constructing a building at Dongree Street, Mandvi, estimated to cost about Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand) only.
Copies of the Tender can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours and are returnable on or before 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 8th instant, with a deposit of Rs. 500 only as Earnest Money.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Messrs. KORA & BHATT,
Architects, etc.
22, Apollo Street, Fort.
R3803

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1930.
2087

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POLL on the election of Mr. J. M. Almeida and Mr. R. A. Gole will be taken at the Company's Registered Office between 11 a.m. (S. T.) and 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1930, as was decided by the Chairman at the 22nd Annual General Meeting held on Sunday, the 30th November, 1930.
Shareholders wishing to register their votes should bring their Share Certificates or Final Payment Receipts or Split Tickets or Transfer Receipts with them.
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,
Chairman.
Registered Office:
Asian Building, Nicol Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, December 1, 1930.
2085

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HOLLAND BRITISH INDIA LINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all business in connection with the steamers of the abovementioned Line sailing between Rotterdam, etc., and Bombay and Karachi previously conducted under our Agency will henceforth be dealt with by Messrs. Lionel Edwards Ltd., who have been appointed Agents of the aforesaid HOLLAND BRITISH INDIA LINE.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
2086

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
—:o:—
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "IYO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th ultimo from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
1931

Public Notices.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company shall be held at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 2nd December, 1930, at the Registered Office of the Company at 29, Rustom Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, when the following Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 11th day of November, 1930, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—
1. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to settle the Suits No. 309 of 1923 and No. 404 of 1928 filed by Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, against the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) for Rs. 2,53,300 and that the Liquidators do make payment of the sum on behalf of the Company, to Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, and get the two Suits dismissed.
2. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with Messrs. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., for electric supply to the Mills for a term of eight years, on the terms and conditions offered by the Power Company, as per their letter of the 23rd August, 1930, and print of agreement laid on the table at the Meeting.
Dated this 12th day of November, 1930.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL,
Liquidators.
1930

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 29, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of DECEMBER, 1930, where the undersigned will lay before the Meeting a statement with respect to the proceedings in and position of liquidation in pursuance of Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
Dated this 20th day of November, 1930.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL.
Liquidators.
2032

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Short Cause.

Suit No. 2436 of 1930.

(1) DOWLATCHAND AMICHAND and (2) SITAPCHAND AMICHAND . Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) ESSABHAI CHANDABHAI, (2) VAZIRABOO, widow of Fidahussein Kamrudin, and (3) SHERIFFABAI, widow of Heptoolabhai Shaik Ahmed ..... Defendants.

Abstract of Notice of Motion dated 20th November, 1930.

To
The Defendants abovenamed.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application for appointment of a Receiver of the mortgaged property comprised in this suit will be made by the Plaintiffs to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.).
Notice is also given that special leave to bring on this Notice before service of the Writ of Summons has been obtained from the Hon'ble Court.
Dated this 29th day of November, 1930.
ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2033

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANEKBAI, widow of Thakkar Hansraj Damodar Toprani, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant . Deceased.

(1) TRICUMDAS HANSRAJ, of Bombay Bhatia Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Harvey Road, Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) HANSRAJ HARI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Harvey Road, Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 28th day of November, 1930.

(Sd.) Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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CRAWFORD & CO.,

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Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

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N.B.—Immediate delivery against CASH.
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RIALTO TALKIES
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All Talking Comedy.

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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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AN ALL-STAR CAST

Amusements

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The Dramatic Thunderbolt of the Year.

EMPRESS THEATRE
OPENING SHORTLY
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WATCH FOR
OPENING DATE AND PROGRAMME

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PARAMOUNT'S SOUND AND TALKING PICTURE.
WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE
The most Awesome Recital of Heroism which the Screen has yet afforded.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Screen's Romantic Adventurer.
RONALD COLMAN.
In the All-Talking Mystery Thriller
"RAFFLES"
No Safe could baffle his fingers
No Heart could withstand his fascination.

THE STRAIN OF LIFE
How to withstand it.
LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health, except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure.
THIS is quite easily done and should be done at once before the weakness of nerve or will or muscle has gone too far.
A course of
IRON JELLOIDS
will fill the veins with rich red blood and restore lost vitality clearing the mind and enabling it to cope successfully with the day's difficulties.

It scarcely seems possible that such a change could be wrought so simply, but the miracles of science are greater than those magic arts in which men once believed, and Iron Jelloids are a product of science.
Made in 4 varieties.
No. 1 for children.
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No. 3 Extra Strong.
14 days' trial package Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.
4 M C.

WEAK AND THIN
Children can be made strong and healthy by our own tonic "Baby-Tone" (Regtd.) Ingredients sufficient. Doll at Rs. 1-4 per phial.
Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.B.L., Parbatipur (Rangpur) Bengal.

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Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World, and every scrap of news likely to effect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all others, and every item of information there, is flashed all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these news making huge profits.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Delays to traffic to Bombay and Calcutta from Madras are now normal. Serious delay to Ceylon, South Indian and West Coast traffic continues.—A. P.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 30th idem and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

The s.s. "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

ALL-INDIA WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION.

The seventh annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Baghbazar Gymnasium will usually be held in the Winter season. Particulars can be had of Sj. Rash Behary Necgi, Secretary, 77, Raja Raj Bulluv Street, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Prof. J. F. Bruce, Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, Mr. R. P. Khosla, Mr. R. Sathianatha Ayyar and Mr. S. C. Sarkar will represent the Punjab, Lucknow, Patna, Annamalai and Dacca Universities respectively, at the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Patna in December.

UNITARY INDIA vs. FEDERAL INDIA

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Old Students Union of the Antonio DeSouza High School, a public debate will be held in the School-hall, Gloria Church Byculla on Sunday, December 7th at 10-20 a.m. (S.T.) when Prof. A. Correa-Fernandes will move "That a Constitution for Indian Commonwealth must be framed on Unitary, rather than Federal basis" and will be followed by Mr. K. Natarajan and others. The opposition will be led by Principal A Soares Mr. M. C Chagla, etc.

Dr. F. X. DeSouza, wil preside.

PATEL DAY AT VIRAR.

—:o:—

VIRAR, Nov. 30.

Vithalbhai Patel Day was celebrated here on Sunday. A big procession was taken out from Virar to Agashi and there a public meeting was held in Shree Shiv Mandir under the presidentship of Dr. Dinkarrao Galvankar, President Thana District Satyagraha Mandal, to condemn Government's attitude against Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel in jail.

GRANT TO BENARES UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

No Definite Intimation Of Stoppage

BENARES, Dec. 1.

While the Government grant to the Benares University has not yet been received, it is stated that no definite intimation on the subject has been received by the authorities of the Universities so far. However, it has been decided to carry on the work of the University as usual.

The Congress flag is still flying over its buildings.

CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED.

Sjt. Berbalsingh, Registrar of the Kashi Vidyapith and Acting General Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and Vishvanath Sesarma, Treasurer, Provincial Congress Committee have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

Durgeprasad Khatree, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, has been sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default to one month's further rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN NIGHT.

—:o:—

Revision Of Washington Convention.

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

The International Labour Office is at present contemplating a revision of Washington Convention of 1919 concerning industrial employment of women during night and has requested the States members including India to forward to Geneva their views on the subject if the Governments favour revision. The subject is likely to be placed on the agenda of the next session of International Labour Conference.

MR. NAGINDAS MASTER'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

Appeal Admitted By Bombay High Court.

The Incorporated Law Society of Bombay, (an association of the solicitors) filed yesterday a revisional application in the High Court against the sentence of 6 months' simple passed by Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Mr. Nagindas T. Master, solicitor

The application is filed by Mr. H. H. Payne, President of the Law Society, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Barrister, appeared in support of the application.

Mr. Nagindas Master was arrested along with others on the morning of October 15, when the Congress House was occupied by the police and there were wholesale raids and arrests throughout the city.

The applicant stated that Mr. Master had made no defence at the trial in accordance with the declared policy of the Congress not to take any part in the proceedings. The Incorporated Law Society felt that there was a miscarriage of justice in this case, and it was the duty of the society to bring the case to the notice of the High Court.

Among the grounds of the application, the Society mentioned the following:

(1) There was no evidence that the notification declaring the Congress and other organisations illegal in Bombay was published before the arrest of the accused, or that it otherwise came to his notice. On this ground alone, the conviction was illegal.

(2) There was no evidence that the accused was a member of an association declared unlawful, or that he had committed an avert act from which his connection with such a body could be presumed.

(3) It was incumbent on the police, before making the arrests, to bring the notification to the notice of the accused, and to wait for a reasonable time to give the persons concerned time to dissociate themselves from such bodies if they so desired.

Their Lordships, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Murphy admitted the application and issued a rule.

—:o:—

Mahadev Desai's Trial.

—:o:—

Judgment To Be Given To-dayJ.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

"Kaka" Kalelkar who was a companion of Gandhiji in the Yeravda Jail arrived here last night having been released after the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Bhaskar Bole were tried this morning in a room in the City Police Lines before Khan Saheb Kadri, Honorary Magistrate. There was a small assembly in the court room. Among those present were Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and "Kaka" Kalelkar.

HOLDING PRIVATE MEETINGS.

Complainant, Mr. Thakkar, Police sub-Inspector, deposed that after their arrival here Messrs. Vallabhai Patel and Mahadev Desai were holding private meetings with farmers and ex-village officers. Mr. Mahadev Desai had issued a leaflet which was freely brodcast in the city. The original manuscript leaflet could not be traced. Mr. Mahadev Desai was also visiting villages in Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

Prosecution witnesses were then examined, whom, both accused declined to cross-examine. Mr. Mahadev Desai said,—"I decline to associate myself with what appears to me to be a humiliating spectacle."

Two local pleaders were present in the court as "amicus curiae." They put some questions to witnesses. Among whom was the compositor of Bhaskar Press who deposed that he had set in type the manuscript written by Mr. Mahadev Desai.

After arguments were heard, judgment was reserved till tomorrow morning.—A. P.

AFRIDI JIRGHA STILL UNDECISIVE

—:o:—

CHARSADDA PICKETER ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, Dec. 1.

A picketer from Charsadda was arrested in the city yesterday and four to-day.

The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Pears, has returned to Peshawar from Delhi.

AFRIDI JIRGA

The Afridi Jirga held at Bagh on Friday to decide future action, has proved inconclusive. Some recalcitrants, it is rumoured, stated their willingness to send raiding parties to Khajuri, but other sections disagreed with the suggestion on ground of the futility of sniping and raids and advocated something constructive.—A. P.

B. B. WORKERS OPPOSE GENERAL STRIKE.

—:o:—

Because Workers Are Unorganised.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of B. B. and C. I. Railway Empolyee's Union has addressed the following letter to the President All-India Union Congress, Calcutta:

On the eve of the meeting of Council of the Congress at Calcutta on the 17th instant my Union sent to you the following telegram:—

"Regret my Union unable send representatives seventeenth meeting Welcome Your efforts for Trade Union solidarity. Earnestly suggest clarification of Congress policy based on categorical repudiation of violence of any kind and accepting all legitimate chanels advancing workers' cause. Wish you every success."

The members of my Union were anxiously waiting to know the decisions of the Council regarding the healing of the schism which took place at Nagpur last year. Unfortunately in the long array of the various resolutions that were passed by the Council, I find no attempt towards rapprochment of the two wings of the Trade Union movement in this country. Instead I find in resolution I (1) to my great surprise a decision to embark on a general strike in the near future.

My Union does not wish to discuss the propriety of a General Strike in the abstract except to say that as the General Strike is a weapon that will hit not merely the Government and the employing class, but will also seriously interfere with the normal life of the whole community it should be most sparingly used. Apart from the illegality of a general strike under the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 we cannot ignore the fact that the Trade Unionism in India to-day is weak and unorganised.

UNORGANISED WORKERS

Out of nearly thirty lakhs of factory workers I wonder whether even four lakhs are organised under one Union or other. Even those who belong to some Union have scarcely imbibed the true spirit of Trade Unionism. The Trade Union Congress also is for the present in the position of a house divided against itself.

Most of the Unions are living from hand to mouth and there is no strike fund anywhere which can be used for the purpose of helping the workers during the currency of a strike. In the circumstances it appears to my Union that the present is hardly the time for planning a General Strike.

SPADE WORK REQUIRED

As my Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Congress we have felt it incumbent upon us to intimate this view to you and to say that my Union wholly dissociates itself with any idea of a General Strike. There is so much constructive, uphill, sober, spade work still to be done with a view to the better organisation of T. U. Movement in this country that I would regard it as singularly unfortunate if we turned our attention to any ultra militant activity like a General Strike at any rate for years to come.

Short of a General Strike my Union is prepared to co-operate with any working class movement designed tocarry on its activities in a peaceful and legitimate manner.

I. G. OF POLICE FIRED AT

—:o:—

Outrages In Chandpur.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Chandpur: Mr. Tarini Mukherjee, Inspector of Police, was fired at 4 o'clock this morning by two young men and came out of a second class compartment, when the Calcutta bound mail train arrived at the Chandpur Railway Station from Chittagong. The Inspector was seriously wounded. The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal Mr. T. J. A. Craig, who is on tour of inspection in the district and his orderly fired at the assailants, but the bullets missed them and they succeeded in escaping.

INSPECTOR MUKERJEE DEAD.

—:o:—

CHANDPUR, Dec. 1.

Inspector Tarini Mukerjee died on the way to Hospital. He was in full uniform when he came to the station to meet the Inspector-General, who was on his way to Calcutta. Raids are being conducted throughout the town and steamers have been detained to search for the assailants who have not yet been traced.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MERCY FOR SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 30.

The news of the refusal by the Privy Council of leave for appeal for Mallappa Dhanshethi and three others was read in Poona, with great regret Mr. N. R. Gunjal M.L.A., atonce addressed telegrams to the Viceroy and the Governor praying for mercy, especially in view of the differences of opinion in the Bombay High Court.

PUBLIC MEETING

On Friday evening a public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir, under the auspices of the Youth League, with Mr. S. R. Phatak, the "Dictator," in the chair mainly to offer congratulations to Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Congratulatory speeches were delivered by Messrs D. V. Divekar, R. K. Khadikar, S. M. Joshi, K. T. Jadhav, and G. N. Kanitkar, Mr. Gokhale gave a suitable reply, saying that he accepted the congratulations not as given to him personally, but as a tribute to the national struggle. He was then garlanded on behalf of many institution.

However, this congratulatory aspect of the public meeting was overshadowed by the topic of the Sholapur convicts. And every speaker called upon the Governor to exercise his mercy for these convicts.

ONE MORE TALE OF JAIL LIFE

Mr. R. B. Mahajan of Nasik was released from Yeravada on Friday morning. He too was congratulated in the meeting. Though he was unwell to speak in public he described his jail-life to his friends. He was an "under-weight", but he was given grinding work. In about two or three days after that, he lost in weight and he weighed only about 87 lbs. Many a time he was assaulted with batons. Twice he was given the task of drawing water in a mot. He fell ill after that, for over a month, he was in the Hospital.

MORE RELEASED SATYAGRAHIS

Dr. B.C. Lagu and Mr. V. M. Bhuskute have come back to Poona after finishing their term of imprisonment in the Ratnagiri Jail. Acharya Bhave of the Poona Shibir has also been released from the Yervada Prison.

MUNICIPAL CASE

Mr. N. V. Dighe had filed a suit against the local Municipality for enhancing the house-tax. The suit has been dismissed by the Second Class Sub-Judge on the ground that sufficient time had been given to lodge complaints with the Municipality, before fixing the revision assessment.

HOCKEY IN POONA

In the hockey-match between the Engineering College and the N. E. School, played on the Police-grounds, the former was defeated by one goal.

The Anath Vidyarthi Griha, students are conducting Swadeshi propaganda by selling Swadeshi articles of house-hold use from house to house.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

—:o:—

Annual Session In Benares.

DR. M. IQBAL AS PRESIDENT

MORADABAD, Dec. 1.

Moulvi Mohd. Yakub, M. L. A., Hon. Secretary, All-India Muslim League, has received an invitation on behalf of Benares to hold the annual session of the League there during the forthcoming Christmas. Dr. Sir Mohd. Iqbal is chosen to be the President.—A. P.

KING'S GOLD MEDAL TO THAKUR JHANDI SINGH.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

An interesting little ceremony took place at the Viceroy's House to-day when Lord Irwin presented to Thakur Jhandi Singh of Siarola, Aligarh district, the King Emperor's Gold Medal which His Majesty graciously gives annually for the best brood mare or three old filly bred in India and shown at the Imperial Delhi Horse Show.—A. P.

PATNA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

—:o:—

PATNA, Dec. 1.

Addressing the annual Convocation of the Patna University, His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, the Chancellor, said that he could not conceive of a greater crime against posterity than to seek to deprive the rising generation of that training which was so necessary to their coming to wise decisions in the best interests of their country. The University was the training ground for those who, in future would ha to take their part in the decision of political issues.—A. P.

CONFISCATION OF NAVAJIVAN PRESS.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

Mr. Jivalal, the owner of the building of the "Navajivan" Press, confiscated by the Government, has filed a suit against the Government claiming Rs. 2,209.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Benn said that boycott of British goods in India was weakening throughout India generally, but was still effective in Bombay. He was circulating figures showing falling off in British exports to India which showed in September quarter decline of 43.6 per cent. compared with 1929. The decline in British exports to all places abroad was 25.8 per cent.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Cairo.—The Cabinet has decided to award contract for completion of Assuan Dam to British firm Topham Jones and Railton Limited. (See message of September 27.)—Reuter.

R. T. C. AND SEPARATION OF BURMA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Round Table Conference has approved of the principle of separation of Burma.—Reuter.

THAMANA VILLAGERS' DETERMINATION.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

UMRETH, Nov. 29.

Thamana is one of the few villages of the Anand Taluka which have adhered to their resolve to withhold payment of land-revenue to Government. It is situated in a far off corner of the Anand Taluka near Umreth. When the No-Tax campaign began these villagers joined whole heartedly and refused even to pay the palty sum of Rs. 90 which was the balance of last year's revenue and for this offence land measuring about 30 acres worth more than Rs. 16,000 was forfeited to Government and sold to an outsider.

KHATADARS FINED

This year's assessment falls due in January next but Government have changed the date of payment to October, and have enforced all the rigours of the precautionary measures of the Land Revenue Code by issuing prohibitory orders on the Khatadars restraining them from removing crops from the fields. But these orders were disobeyed and three prominent Khatadars were prosecuted and fined to an aggregate amount of about Rs. 150.

The Revenue authorities have remained inactive for some time and it seems, the police stepped in to teach those villagers a sound lesson. But the villagers were determined to give no opportunity or even a semblance of an excuse to the police authorities to interfere.

NOVEL METHOD.

So the villagers decided not to have any Congress Committe, not to organise any meeting or any procession or demonstration, not even picketing or hartal in the village. But there it was—their determination to withhold payment of land revenue at any cost. So the police have started a novel way of making their presence felt to the villagers. They requisition the services of a motor-lorry, start from Umreth at about 8 or 9 in the evening with strict instructions to the driver not to blow the horn in order to enter the village unawares. They halt at the outskirts of the village where the motor is left, and enter the village in a body. The villagers complain of police beatings and about people being dragged out of their houses.

However, they are firm in the resolve not to pay the tax and are perfectly non-volent in action.

SALES OF LINSEED ADVISABLE.

—:o:—

Heavy Arrivals Expected.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

As anticipated Argentine linseed has reached a level of 111 cents due to heavy short covering. Recent covering has weakened the technical situation of linseed and we believe it safe to keep on the short side at present.

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R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Federal Structure Committee At Work.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee at its first meeting today under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey, held preliminary discussion surveying the work with a view to getting down to details. It was generally considered that the work must in some respects impinge on other correlated heads for instance numbers three and six. It was agreed that discussions should not be confined strictly to heads one and two. No work of detailed nature was attempted this morning.—Reuter.

"B. B. I. RAILWAY ECONOMY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has recently issued a circular to all Heads of Departments emphasizing the extreme necessity of exercising the strictest economy in working their respective Departments. There are rumours current that the circular has been misinterpreted by some of the officers. The actual manner in which the circular is being put into effect is that the increments earned by the lowpaid clerks and workmen by hard labour for full 12 months are being either cut down or disallowed altogether with a view to show economy. In some cases the District officers themselves consider the question of economy at the time of submission of increment rolls of their subordinate staff—particularly in cases of low-paid staff, and in some cases where the full increment is allowed by the District officers the figure is cut down by the sanctioning authorities. Is not that a very novel method of exercising economy?

And what about the officers? Is it true that the Agent's allowance has recently been increased from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1000/ per month, that the staff officer whose appointment was temporary for one year, has now been made permanent, that special personal allowances have been sanctioned to highly paid staff like Head Clerk, etc., and revision of grades of subordinates drawing Rs. 350/ and over is to be effected?

With regard to the justification for making the appointment of the Staff Officer permanent and regarding the welfare work that is being done by him a reference can be made to an article on the subject by a correspondent at Ahmedabad dated 4-9-1930 which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 10-9-1930.—Yours, etc.,

M. RAO.

Malad, Nov. 28.

BOMBAY'S MILK QUESTION.

—:o:—

Corporation Postpones It Again.

One again the question of the milk supply in Bombay was shelved for a month by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Last week after a full dress debate on the report of the Public Health Committee who recommended a subsidy to Messrs. B. Prasad and Co. to the extent of Rs. 57,000 for one year the question was adjourned.

When the debate was resumed yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner made an appeal in favour of the scheme. He said there was not one big city in the west which solely depended for its milk supply on itself. There were a number of large cities which, as a rule, drew their supplies from far-off places. In Bombay valuable animals were slaughtered within a year or two as soon as they went dry, which would not be the case if the scheme was adopted and had proved successful.

Regarding Palghar or Trombay schemes he said unless all the gowlis were induced to shift to Palghar or Trombay and proper municipal supervision maintained for a pure supply of milk, the scheme was not likely to be successful. In Gujerat milk was available in large quantity and only proper transportation was required. He had examined the samples of Gujerat milk and found them better in quality than those supplied in Bombay. Besides according to the expert opinions, refrigerator cars were not essential to bring milk from Gujerat to Bombay if it was pasteurised and cooled at both ends. That was the pioneer scheme and if proved successful was bound to affect prices on the Bombay milk besides on its sanitation and purity. If the scheme proved successful the same company might supply 20,000 pounds a day or more or some other companies might compete to supply at cheper rates. An hour ago a letter was placed in his hands from Messrs. Polson & Co. to supply milp at our annas a pound against four annas and three pies by Messrs. Prasad and Co., without any subsidy if the municipality provided refrigerators. Messrs. Prasad and Co. had not yet started supplying milk and competition had begun and he hoped such companies would crop up in abundance if the scheme before the Corporation had fructified.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar then moved to refer the question back to the Public Health Committee in view of the letter from Messrs. Polson and Co. with a request to submit the report within a month The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1930.

A BRITISHER'S WARNING.

—:o:—

Mr. H. N. Brailsford's latest article on the present situation in India, published in our issue of last Sunday is of special interest to the British people. If they read it with understanding—we would avoid the word "sympathy," suggestive of patronage, which Indians now disdain—it may do them some good and open their eyes to the realities of the situation. The Government of India would have the British people believe that all India except a few Congressmen is extremely interested in the Round Table Conference. But Mr. Brailsford, who has seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, knows better and believes that the Conference "arouses among most Indians only a languid and contemptuous interest" and that "it is the ghost of a dead India which sits at that table." Even those who hoped against hope that there might be something after all in the Conference are now coming to realise that it is a mere puppet show—in which some of the puppets are pitifully insensible to the ugly truth because they do not make even an effort to see the truth.

Some of our own men feel that Congress leaders made a grievous mistake in boycotting the Conference and in rejecting the proposals of Government in the peace negotiations of August last. But Mr. Brailsford who some time ago "had been critical of both sides" has now come to appreciate the Congress position after his interview with the Nehrus. He now realises that Government's intentions about Reforms, in so far as they were at all clearly defined, were leagues behind the most moderate demand of the Congress. He says: "The negotiations failed because Congress had not yet applied the maximum pressure which it believes itself capable of exerting. In plain words it is resolved on terms which go far beyond what even a mind so generous as Lord Irwin's could yield." In the Government of India's despatch on the Simon Report, signed as it is by Lord Irwin, we have a fairly clear measure of his "generosity." Mahatmaji and the Nehrus must have had a shrewd perception of what that "generosity" really means before they decided to spare themselves and the peace negotiators further trouble.

The most moderate Indian demand Mr. Brailsford states thus: "My status, my dignity, my equality now. Give me that, and we will go on with a smile to talk of checks, safeguards and transitional arrangements." And Mr. Brailsford rightly adds that to understand the vital difference between the British and the Indian view, "one must grasp the fact that in every Indian soul burns a hot wound, which the conquerors' superiority and arrogant manners have inflicted." Many a "moderate" gentleman now busy at the London 'Tamasha' is sure to agree with Mr. Brailsford's analysis, though it will not suit his book to say so publicly. Mr. Brailsford's final warning to the British people may as well be repeated here. He says: "If we were wise in our day and generation, we would offer to India in the first clause of the new Constitution the name and status of a Dominion, with the emblems and dignities that belong to it. With that preface the discussion of the transitional arrangements would be eased beyond belief." The writer, knowing Indians' well-grounded distrust of vague formulas, does well to make it clear as day-light that "responsible Government at the centre must go far beyond the Government of India's proposals" and that "every Indian will insist on the control of Finance." He also makes it clear that in any scheme of Dominion Status it is quite natural for Indians to demand the inclusion of the right of secession. For he says: "If a conquered people is to associate with us on equal terms, it must feel itself free to make or to break the association at its will. Any other relationship rests on force." There can be no equality or freedom worth the name when India alone of all the Dominions is not free to secede if she likes. Regarding this point, so vital to India's self-respect Mr. Brailsford warns Britain that "our slowness to follow India's thinking here may prolong the struggle, not by months but by years." He also does well to point out that the longer the struggle the wider in its orbit it tends to be and "what was yesterday a nationalist agitation may become tomorrow an agrarian revolt." He concludes his article with the earnest declaration: "One thing I dare predict: the India that emerges will have shaken off the dispairing passivity of uncounted centuries." It may also be remembered that India's irreducible minimum demand will not long remain what it at present is.

CONSOLIDATION OR STAGNATION?

—:o:—

When the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India recorded their belief that the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt rested in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organized co-operative movement, they had probably no idea how this hope was being frustrated in the Bombay Presidency, if not elsewhere in India by the action, or rather the inaction, of Government themselves. For evidence of this, we have to turn to the latest Annual Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the Presidency which, taken as a whole, is a dispiriting document recording few achievements worthy of note. For this lack of progress in the last few years, it is Government that are primarily responsible, because, as Sir Horace Plunkett truly observed in his memorandum before the Agricultural Commission, so long as co-operation remains the concern of a department of Government one cannot expect it to develop into a movement full of life and vigour. It is Government that have ruled that an official department controlled by them shall wield powers over the movement not enjoyed by corresponding authorities in any other country in the world, and if in such an atmosphere co-operation fails to flourish, it is Government who are to blame and not the mass of the people, either those within the movement or those outside it. The Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee point out in their Report that while only 10.7 per cent of the total agricultural population in the Presidency have come within the fold of the co-operative movement, only 7 per cent. of the finance required by agriculturists for their current needs is provided by co-operative societies. While the figure of the total agricultural indebtedness of the Presidency is computed by the Committee at 81 crores of rupees, the capital supplied by agricultural societies is barely four crores. During recent years the increases in the number of new societies and in the membership have been so insubstantial that at this rate of progress, co-operative credit will fail to bring any benefit to the bulk of the agricultural population in the Presidency within any reasonable period. The momentum that the co-operative movement acquired by its rapid progress between 1915 and 1925—not having been properly harnessed for a further move onward—is already being dissipated and the enthusiasm and energy of workers lost to the cause. And all this because of the attitude of Government which practically demands a halt to progress. Like other transferred departments of the Government of Bombay, the Co-operative Department has recently been starved of funds and all schemes of improvement, reorganization, development are, according to the Registrar, being held up because of the hopeless condition of the provincial finances. The Government of Bombay spend the magnificent sum of five lakhs and a half on a department which is entrusted with the economic organization of agriculturists and other persons of small means all over the Presidency. As against this figure co-operative institutions spend nearly three times more—or over twenty lakhs—and yet, such is the law, it is the Registrar of co-operative societies who determines whether a new society shall be registered or not, and whether a new scheme of development shall be encouraged or rejected.

It is sad to note that in certain areas in the Presidency, co-operation has received a serious set-back in recent times. The Registrar attributes this to economic causes, though he makes no mention of the influence on the producer's earning capacity of the 18 pence ratio. But omitting those areas where development is bound to be beset with special difficulties the Registrar admits—and the Banking Committee concur in the view—that there are large tracts where co-operation has found a congenial soil and where it can, very well, be encouraged. But how can fresh organization be contemplated when the pruning knife is applied to the Registrar's establishment? The only alternative is to trust to the good sense of the people in larger measure than the Co-operative Department have done in the past, by de-officializing guidance and control. That, however, is the last thing Government will agree to, for has not the Agricultural Commission emphasised the need for a continuance of official guidance and of a large measure of official control?

The Registrar complains that there are not forthcoming for honorary service in the movement persons of the same status and calibre as were attracted to it in the earlier years. We wish he had made some attempt to find out what factors were responsible for this lack of response. The most important among such factors are the growing divergence between the people and the State, and the increasing feeling among the educated sections of the community that, dominated as it is by Government, the co-operative movement does not offer a fair field of service for men and women with independence of outlook. It is because of the operation of these factors that the system of honorary organizers of co-operative societies—against which we have always objected on principle—has, on the admission of the Registrar, deteriorated. One of the few hopeful notes in an otherwise dreary Report is the suggestion that these unofficial adjuncts of the Co-operative Department might well be absorbed as responsible workers on behalf of representative central organizations. That step should have been taken years ago, but that is not enough. If, however, the Government of Bombay really wish to save the co-operative movement from stagnation and desire it to thrive, they should, before it is too late, take courage in both hands and entrust to federal institutions within the movement that responsibility for progress and development which they, as indicated above, have discharged most perfunctorily during the last few years.

AU REVOIR.

—:o:—

At the time of leaving for Lucknow to attend a meeting of the Congress Working Committee—a meeting which, it will be recalled, was postponed—Mr. Brelvi had left the following Note for publication. We publish it to-day as the occasion for its publication has now arisen.

—Acting Editor.

To cease, even for a few months, to have anything to do with a paper, to which one has devoted the best part of one's life, is a very great wrench. To part with colleagues, cheerful and willing co-workers such as has been the privilege of few individuals in my position to secure, is a greater wrench. To all of them—members of all departments of the office and contributors—I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks. In their experienced and capable hands the paper will continue to remain as efficient and powerful an instrument of service to the country and its cause as any newspaper can be. To the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle," without whose consistent good-will, encouragement and support the paper would not be what it is, I can only express my heart-felt gratitude. To many of them I owe a special debt of gratitude for having constantly helped me with valuable suggestions and important information. I trust they will extend the same help to my successor, Mr. L. G. Khare.

—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

SWARAJ IS SWADESHISM

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH OUR MOST POTENT WEAPON

(BY "NATIONAL ECONOMIST".

The boycott movement that was rapidly stimulated by the constructive efforts of Pandit Malaviyaji and the effect that we see of it in such a short period of 4 to 5 months necessitates that every one who has an interest in it must know the relevant facts and figures. Swadeshi and Swarajya are inseparable units and the use of Swadeshi Cloth will keep our own money in our own land and lessen the heavy drain of crores that is continuously flowing into other countries.

A SUGGESTION.

The poverty of India is a grim fact and the inefficiency of Indian labour is a settled truth. The Mill-Magnates of India should try to put into practice a constructive scheme for an extensive as well as intensive propaganda for the use of Swadeshi cloth and this will expedite the boycott of foreign cloth.

Now to the facts and figures; let us first recapitulate the figures of import of foreign cloth of Britain, and Japan and compare the same with the production of Indian mills.

(In million yards.)

Year.	(1) U. K.	Japan	(2)	(4) Mill-Production	(3) Total imports
1913-14	3104	9		1164	3197
1920-21	1292	170		1581	1510
1922-23	1453	108		1726	1593
1924-25	1614	155		1970	1823
1925-26	1287	217		1954	1564
1926-27	1467	244		2259	1787
1927-28	1543	323		2357	1973
1928-29	1457	337		1393	1937

BRITAIN'S "LION'S SHARE".

All these figures are taken from the Report submitted by Mr. Hardy to the Government of India We can conclude from these that there is a normal decrease in the import of U. K. as well as a rapid increase in the import of Japan together with an increasing production of our mill cloth. Still if we compare the percentage of imports of foreign cloth of Britain and Japan, which are our keen competitors we can see that Britain is still getting a "lion's share". In 1913-14 the figures of Britain and Japan were 97 per cent and 3 per cent., in 1921-22 87.6 per cent and 8.3 per cent., in 1924-25 88.5 per cent and 8.5 per cent and in 1926-27 82 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively. Inspite of an increase in the mill-production and a surprising increase in Japanese cloth Britain imports in India are 82 per cent of piece-goods in 1926-27 and 75 per cent in 1928-29 and these figures must open the eyes of all Indians to the fact that we must boycott British Cloth and Japanese too for helping our mill-industry which is in a deplorable condition and further the cause of Swadeshism which is the best, the easiest and the most effective weapon for getting Swarajya.

RESTORE HEALTH.

Sir George Schuster said regarding State help to Indian textile industry that "Our measures are emergency measures designed to take immediate effect, to give immediate relief and an immediate stimulus, so that the Bombay Industry may reorganise itself and start again with restored health and a new lease of life on its normal course of development. "We can turn the tables and speak in the same terms about the boycott of foreign cloth that our measures for the Swadeshi Movement are emergency measures for stopping the heavy drain of crores of rupees that flows fast every year and for encouraging India's indigenous industries which give relief to the unemployed poor people of hundreds of villages and put the house of mill-industry of Bombay and Ahmedabad in order to meet with the present increasing demand for Indian cloth in particular and Swadeshi goods in general. This will be an effective and an immediate impetus to our mill-industry so that it "may reorganise itself and start with restored health." The normal course of development of the cotton mill-industry of India can only be reached by increasing the number of mills in different centres like Karachi and other important cotton-growing centres and by encouraging the handloom industry for an immediate effect. This will result in absorbing our countless unemployed, in lessening the drain of crores of rupees, in increasing the industrial aspect for finishing the industrial cycle of the mill-industry of India and the greatest good to the greatest number is the necessary resultant.

INDUSTRY'S POSITION.

Let us clearly define the position of the mill-industry of India first, to get at the root of the problem. The first mill was started in the latter half of the nineteenth century and in a period of 25 years the number increased to 47. Inspite of keen competition and the pursuance of the policy of Imperial Preference by the Government of India, the enterprising capitalists of India succeeded in firmly establishing many more mills, and the spontaneous and the marvellous increase created commercial jealousy in Manchester and Lancashire which ultimately forced the hands of the Indian Government to impose an adverse tariff to strangle the premier industry of India which seemed full of promises. In the teeth of such a strong opposition the industries of Bombay and Ahmedabad succeeded in increasing the number of mills and the number at present comes to 340 to 350 nearly. The mill-owners and the public joined in opposition to remove the killing tariff and the Government yielded to the will of the people. The effect of the recent Bombay mill-strike demonstrates an urgent need for co-operation of labour and capital to work out a practicable and a workable scheme to put the national industry on a firm basis.

FALL IN BRITISH IMPORTS.

As there is keen competition between Britain and Japan we go when the facts and figures we see that in Grey and in coloured goods Japan is forging its pace ahead because the figures of 1913-14 and 1926-27 show an increase of 20.2 per cent in case of grey goods and 19 per cent increase in case of coloured goods with regard to Japan. On the contrary we see a decrease of 20.1 and 21.1 in case of grey and of coloured goods with regard to Britain. Bombay and Calcutta import most of the foreign cloth and during a few years we see an increase in Burma which is notable. Taking the figures of imports of cloth and yarn and comparing them with our total imports we see that the percentage of imports of cloth and yarn is on an average of 33 per cent if figures of 1922 to 1926 are taken together for calculating the average percentage. Britain's share being 75 per cent of those imports it is a settled fact that Britain is directly affected by the movement of boycott of foreign cloth. The decrease of imports of British Goods in India from 63 per cent in 1923-24 to 48 per cent in 1926-27 bespeaks itself the effect of the movement and the Manchester and Lancashire industries are atonce affected by it because of the bulk that they send to us.

WANTED MORE MILLS.

It is the first and foremost necessity to increase the number of mills in India as well as to popularise the use of Khaddar for an effective scheme because the present mill production of India is quite insufficient to meet the increasing demand of the Indian Public.

(In Lac Yards.)

Year	Total Imports	Mill-Production.
1912-13	30230	12230
1928-29	19370	18930

The latest figures show that we are not in a position to produce more, and as wants are constant foreign cloth must come to India to dress us and Khaddar does not all up the gap. Therefore it is requisite to start a workable and a practicable scheme, to invest more Indian Capital in the mill industry, and establish mills in the cities which are left for the present so that we will be able to give bread to our fellow brothers increase our production, lessen the drain and industrialise India to some extent.

In order to justify the importance of the movement one must show the effect. The figures for the first five months show a decrease of 3890 lac yards of cloth and 540 lacs lbs. of yarn in case of Britain and these figures will tell their own tale. Taking the other-side we also see a decrease of sale of American cotton of 578300 in Britain in 1930 and a decrease in Japan and Germany also. There are many mills idle in Lancashire and Manchester and the number of unemployed is increasing week by week in Great Britain. Therefore the boycott is the most urgent and the most effective weapon which will give us economic emancipation and political independence.

SWADESHI IS SWARAJ.

In the words of Sgr. Mussolini (Interview with Major Newman—"Bombay Chronicle", July 22) "Every profession and trade must have its own particular niche so that each may contribute the maximum amount of energy to the power and efficacy of the state." This well-meaning phrase can be applied to the Swadeshi Movement and the boycott movement must have its particular niche in which every one should contribute his quota for the solidarity and the stability of the scheme of Swadeshism.

Make it a motto that "Swarajya is Swadeshism, Swadeshism Swarajya" and success is sure to come.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Everybody In That Committee.

Nationalist India will be considerably amused to learn how the MacDonald Government are being criticised in the Tory Press for their bungling of the whole Round Table-Tamasha. The criticism does not proceed, of course, from altruistic motives but its essential justice cannot be denied. Having succeeded in sidetracking the issue of Dominion Status to one of Dominion of All-India, glorified under a name which the Princes find palatable and profitable—an All-India Federation—the MacDonald Government have satisfied the demand of the Opposition and also the British Indian Delegation that everybody must have a say in the deliberations of the Federal Relations Committee. So the first compact sub-committee that was intended to tackle this problem grew into a bigger one and still grows. The "Sunday Referee" points out that it is growing "almost daily". Why not, the more the number composing it, the more the talk. While the talk goes on the MacDonald Government are free to ponder over the situation created by the reverses they have suffered at recent by-elections.

Distressing Situation.

Unless Mr. MacDonald and his "inner council" take care and re-orientate their policy towards the "malcontents" in the Labour camp, they are bound to suffer defeat after defeat at by-elections. The electorate considers such successive defeats as a sure sign that a government is becoming unpopular. At the East Renfiew by-election, a Tory got in with a heavy majority as it was a safe Conservative seat, but a significant feature of the contest was the sudden disavowal of the Labour candidate by the MacDonald Government, because he would not agree that if elected he would blindly obey the official whip. The Independent Labour Party rushed to his rescue, but determined and enthusiastic as they are, they are a small band of fighters and their help could not be much. Their action shows however that the breach between them and Official Labour is sure to widen.

Ban On Gandhi Cap.

Officials gifted with a certain curious mentality, both in British India and the Indian States, appear to be vying with one another in waging a war against the Gandhi cap. The latest offensive has come from the Janjira State, which seems determined to give no quarter to Gandhi cap wearers. The State's order, signed by the Dewan and sent round to all Government and semi-Government institutions, is very amusing. The Gandhi cap, says the order, "is a badge of a particular political agitation" and "it is objectionable that the badge should be worn by any employee of the State or any member of his family." "No boy or girl in any Government school or in a school aided by Government may wear the Gandhi cap. If a notice after one or two days has no effect on any boy or girl, he or she should be sent away from school".

Wanted Gandhi Cap Day.

That is not all. Even members of Local Boards and Municipalities are forbidden to attend meetings or offices of these bodies with the Gandhi cap on. "If any State servant continues to wear this cap he should be temporarily suspended and his name reported to the Dewan." As if this were not disgusting enough, this Dewan of an Indian State proceeds to say that "no medical aid should be given to a person visiting Government dispensaries and hospitals, if he has put on the said cap." Now, it is necessary that officials all over India should be made to realise that there are limits to official encroachment on personal liberty. It is also necessary that the demoralisation which alien domination breeds in weak-minded officials and non-officials must be shaken off by being resisted. We would, therefore, seriously suggest that all India should celebrate a Gandhi Cap Day when millions all over the country should wear the cap, if only to assert at any cost their liberty to use any headgear they like.

A Patriotic Decision.

The Executive Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal has done well to reject the resolution of Sardar Kharak Singh that the Sikhs should refuse to work with the Congress till it included the saffron colour in the National Flag. The Akali Dal has rightly decided that it would continue to work with the Congress "despite what had been described by some as an affront to the Sikhs". Now that the Flag question is thus decided, we trust that all Sikhs, without any dissentients, will display in the non-violent national struggle all the courage and heroism for which they are justly famous. It is undignified and unpatriotic for any group of Indians to wrangle over the National Flag when millions are actually fighting round the Flag and many are literally bleeding for it. When freedom is won, then we may, if we must, reconsider such details as the composition of the Flag.

MR. SADANAND'S TRIAL.

—:o:—

Was He Really Assisting "War Council"?

PROSECUTION CONTENTION IS LAUGHABLE SAYS TALYARKHAN.

The trial of Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press Journal", opened before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday afternoon. The acused stands charged in respect of two articles appearing in the "Free Press Journal" of November 9 under Section 17, Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that he assisted the operations of the "War Council".

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, who appeared for the accused, at the cutset requested the Court to allow him to tender a certain document as an exhibit. The document, he said, was the reply of the Home Department of the Government of India to the communication of the Indian Merchants' Chamber protesting against the Press Ordinance. In this reply it was made clear that the Press Ordinance was intended only to check irresponsible writings of certain papers and not to curb the legitimate rights of the journalists.

MAGISTRATE AND HOME DEPARTMENT.

Magistrate: The Home Department has no right to impose its views on anybody. The Government can't interpret the Statute.

Counsel: They can interpret their own Ordinance.

Magistrate: We have got nothing to do with the Ordinance.

Counsel: If you admit these documents it will greatly help the ends of justice.

The Magistrate declined to admit the documents as exhibits.

Counsel continuing observed that the present case was a peculiar prosecution in which an attempt was being made to apply the provisions of an Act which was openly and admittedly passed to prevent anarchical crimes. The preamble of the Criminal Law Amendment Act made it clear that those who were responsible for passing the Act had the suppression of anarchical crimes in mind. "There is nothing anarchical in a newspaper and the prosecution is very peculiar", said the Counsel.

Magistrate: There is no word "anarchical" in the Act.

Counsel: The Act says: "Activities dangerous to public peace."

MR. SADANAND'S "OFFENCE".

Mr. Kirke-Smith, the Public Prosecutor, stated that the Editor in publishing extracts from the "Congress Bulletin" and a statement from the then President of the "War Council" had rendered assistance to the "operations of the "War Council"."

Magistrate: Suppose an Editor had not used the name of the President of the "War Council" would he have been liable under the Section?

Mr. Kirke-Smith: That depends upon the nature of the writing.

Magistrate: Suppose the accused asks people not to trade in foreign cloth in his own words, will he come under the perview of the Section?

Mr. Kirke-Smith: I suppose he will.

Questioned by the Court the accused stated that he took full responsibility for the publication of the two articles held objectionable by the prosecution.

WAS IT ASSISTING "WAR COUNCIL"?

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the Court on behalf of the defence. He asked the Magistrate to see whether the publication of the two articles amounted to rendering assistance to the "War Council" because the first one was a legitimate criticism of the Police Commissioner's warning to the Editors of Bombay newspapers and the second an appeal by the President of the "War Council" to the Bombay merchants not to sell their stock of foreign cloth. Counsel contended that they did not amount to an offence under Section 17 (1) especially in view of the fact that the prosecution had stated that the accused were prosecuted not because that the articles contained objectionable matter, but these were utterances and writings of an unlawful body of persons.

A LAUGHABLE CONTENTION.

Explaining the charge the Counsel stated that the prosecution maintained that to reproduce anything from a leaflet of Bulletin of the "War Council" amounted to an offence irrespective of the matter. It was absolutely a laughable contention to say that the "Congress Bulletin" was proscribed and therefore anything reproduced from the same irrespective of the matter would amount to an offence. Counsel submitted that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order under Section 144, C. P. C., only prohibited the publication of objectional matter and not the "Congress Bulletin" as such.

The Magistrate remarked that he was not concerned with the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in that case.

Counsel: In my opinion taking anything from the "Congress Bulletin" is not an offence. I challenge anyone to produce any authority in support of the contention that publishing matter from the "Congress Bulletin" in itself is an offence.

Magistrate: You have to see whether the matter published is objectionable and also whether it would assist the "War Council".

A SHEER NONSENSE.

Agreeing with the Magistrate, Counsel said that if the "Bulletin" published something on moral duties a reproduction of the same by a paper would not be an offence. It was sheer nonsense to say that that mere publication of matter from the "Congress Bulletin" could be made penal. The prosecution had to prove that the matter reproduced from the "Bulletin" was objectionable. The particular article under reference was only a mild criticism of the Police Commissioner's warning and there was nothing objectionable in it.

SWADESHI NOT AN OFFENCE.

Counsel then drew attention of the Court to the second article which was only an appeal by the President of the "War Council" to the merchants not to sell their stock of foreign cloth. It did not even ask the people to boycott foreign cloth and as such the second article also did not contain any matter that was objectionable. The article in fact advocated Swadeshi, which certainly could not be held objectionable.

The Magistrate drew the attention of the Counsel to the expression "independence" in the appeal and remarked that it was one of the activity for which the unlawful association was working and that the accused having published that it might be contended that it came under the Section.

TO WORK FOR INDEPENDENCE NOT AN OFFENCE.

Counsel observed that he knew of no law which regarded anyone wishing to have independence of his country as an offence. The person would be committing an offence only when he advocated methods which would amount to disloyalty.

Magistrate: I am not able to understand that.

Counsel: It is the method by which people try to achieve independence that the Law objects.

Continuing he asked the Court what those gentlemen at the Round Table Conference were asking for if not for national independence. The article in question only stated that independence would be worth having only when India was economically independent and therefore asked the merchants to help to make India economically independent. Counsel held that the articles complained of were harmless.

At this stage the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned till Friday afternoon.

OPENING OF NEW STOCK EXCHANGE HALL

—:o:—

Picturesque Inauguration Ceremony.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON TERRACE.

The opening ceremony "Vastu") of the new Hall of the Bombay Stock Exchange was performed on Sunday. On behalf of the Stock Exchange, the religious rites were performed by Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, Vice-President and his wife Mrs. Sukirti Rajandra Dalal. The rites which were conducted by two well known priests Pandit Sundardev and Girjashanker commenced at 8-30 in the morning and continued till evening.

"KUMBHA" CEREMONY.

The Hall was formally opened on Monday morning when again there was a picturesque ceremony. At 8-35 a. m. Mrs. Rajendra Dalal first entered the building carrying a silver pot ("Kumbha") remarking humorously that she had the privilege of entering first, as, according to the Hindu ideal, the wife was the real ruler of the home. Mrs. Rajendra then placed the silver pot in a corner of a room amidst the appropriate ceremony, as an auspicious omen.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President then entered the building flanked on both his sides by four Hindu girls each of whom carried a silver jug ("lota") Mr. Shroff who unlocked the silver lock with a silver key was followed by the whole gathering which included most of the prominent brokers and other businessmen and citizens.

MARKET OPENED.

At 9-50 a. m. Mr. Rajendra Dalal, who was in the position of the "host" on the occasion, declared the new building open for the market by ringing a silver bell.

Mr. Shroff then showered silver and gold flowers in all directions in the Hall. Some "murat" *sodas* (transactions) were then made, after which the market closed at 10-25 a. m.

Mr. Shroff presented a beautiful shawl to Mr. Rajendra and a gold chain to Mrs. Rajendra. He also presented a gold sovereign to each of the four girls as also to Mrs. Rajendra.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

At 10-45, Mr. Shroff and Mr. Rajendra hoisted the National Flag on the terrace of the building in the presence of the gathering who joined in singing "Vande Mataram".

PRESENTS TO THE EXCHANGE

On this auspicious occasion, Mr. Shroff presented to the Stock Exchange a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. In making the present Mr. Shroff asked them to be "Karma-Vir" (heroes of action) like Mahatmaji.

Mr. Rajendra presented a portrait of "Lakshmi" (Goddess of Wealth) which was brought there for Sunday's ceremony.

A portrait of Dadabhoy Naoroji was presented by Mr. Tribhovan Keshavji.

STORY OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

In requesting Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President, to open the new building of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan referring to the origin and growth of the Bombay Stock Exchange said:

"Our history began as early as 1840 and in 1875 was framed the constitution of our Association. After working under nature and in streets in the past to-day we stand, viewing with the heavenly stars in a new building befitting ourselves and the proud city of Bombay.

MR. SHROFF'S PRESENT TO THE ASSOCIATION.

In declaring the new building open, Mr. K. P. R. Shroff said:—

Gentlemen, as you are aware it was on Thursday the 28th March 1929 that I laid the foundation stone of our new Building. It was the Red Letter Day for our Exchange. You all have again kindly requested me to perform to-day's auspicious ceremony of opening it. I thank you all for the great honour you have done me in this matter. This opening ceremony will mark an important era in the annals of our Association which has flourished in this great city of commerce and industry for over half a century. Like many an important and useful organisation of the greatest utility to the public, it has developed from small beginnings to the present high position and reputation.

LOOKING FOR CENTENARY.

I believe you will all admit that had the original founders of the Exchange been surviving this day, they would have been exceedingly gratified at the rapid strides with which our Exchange has advanced and the immense extent to which business has developed.

The Exchange has passed its age of adolescence but the day is not far distant when the Exchange will reach its ripe manhood and when its utility and efficiency will be realised to the fullest extent. When that day arrives it will be another great occasion to rejoice, specially when its centenary is reached.

After referring to the services of the architect, contractor and supervisor, Mr. Shroff said:—

You are aware that considerable time has elapsed since the foundation of the new building was laid by me. Similarly, the Hero of Hindusthan, Mahatmaji laid the foundation of Swaraj by his memorable march and it is natural that it would require some time to complete thereon the edifice of Swaraj.

As a memento of to-day's felicitous event I wish to present the Association with a picture of the "March to Dandi" of the venerable Mahatmaji.

Mahatmaji has undergone considerable privations by undertaking such a march to attain Swaraj and it behoves us that we should imitate him with patience and perseverance to attain success by making our best endeavours to encourage our commerce and industry; but if were to strike work and sit idle, the construction of the edifice of which the foundation has been laid will necessarily be delayed.

In conclusion let us all pray to Almighty that the present movement may end in peace and to the satisfaction of all of us.

MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.

The Merchants Mutual Co-operative Commission Agency has been started with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Membership shall be open to persons who are by profession either traders merchants or other businessmen.

SIR A. SALTER TO COME TO INDIA.

—:o:—

League's Economic Expert.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Geneva.—Sir Arthur Salter, Director of League's Economic and Financial Section, starts for India towards the end of December in response to the Government of India's invitation to consult in connection with the Indian economic situation.—Reuter.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Large crowds waited outside the Esplanade Lock-up to see Mr. Brelvi off after his conviction. Our picture shows the police lorry which conveyed him to Arthur Road Jail.

"CHRONICLE" EDITOR JAILED FOR SIX AND HALF MONTHS.

(Continued from page 1).

Council published broadcast in Bombay and two resolutions which were moved from the chair. The first resolution was that the citizens of Bombay were to identify themselves with the whole speech delivered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad on October 16. The second was to declare that those who were attending the Round Table Conference had no authority to speak on behalf of India and any settlement arrived at by them would not be acceptable to the people.

THOUSANDS RESPONDED.

The Magistrate then referred to the evidence of Mr. Kothare, Deputy Inspector of Police, who stated that as advertised a meeting was held on November 16 and thousands of people gathered at Chaupaty where the members of the "War Council" were arrested. It was elicited for the defence that the "War Council" disseminated news in a variety of ways.

Next, the Magistrate referred to the statement of the second accused that he published the said passages believing the matter to be of public importance and that he acted strictly in performance of his duties and that therefore he did not assist the operations of the "War Council" in any way.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The Magistrate then referred to the contentions of the Public Prosecutor. The latter argued that the said "War Council" which was an unlawful association, was anxious to give publicity to its programme in order that a large number of people might attend the processions as well as the meeting. If the accused had given a report of the meeting after it was over it would have been a different matter; but by publishing the first paragraph the day before and the second on the day on which the meeting was to take place, they had done what the "War Council" would have liked themselves to do, and which as a matter of fact they had been doing by distributing leaflets and by other means of publication.

NO PRIVILEGES.

The Public Prosecutor also contended that the editor and publisher of a newspaper stood exactly on the same footing as any member of the public for any breaches of the law. He quoted the dictum of Lord Russell in Rex v. Gray, 1900, 2 Q. B. D 36, 4 O that the liberty of the Press is "no greater and no less than the liberty of every subject of the King." He also referred to the case of Neville vs. Dominion of Canada News Company, 1915, 3 K. B. 556, and drew attention to the words of Justice Pickford which were to the effect that a newsaper had no more right to say anything about a concern than an ordinary individual had; that the contrary was very often contended, but that it was essential that it should be made clear that a newspaper had no such right.

LORD SHAW QUOTED.

Reliance was also placed on the case of Arnold vs. Emperor, 13 Bombay L. R. 544. In this case the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was delivered by Lord Shaw and his words were: "Their Lordships regret to find that there appeared on one side in this case the time-worn fallacy that some kind of privilege attaches to the profession of the Press as distinguished from members of the public. The freedom of the journalist is an ordinary part of the freedom of the subject, and to whatever lengths the subject in general may go so also may the journalist, but apart from statute law his privilege is no other and no higher. The responsibilities which attach to his power in the dissemination of printed matter may, and in the case of a conscientious journalist, do make him more careful; but the range of his assertions, criticisms, or comments is as wide and no wider than that of any other subject. No privilege attaches to his profession."

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

The Magistrate then considered the contentions of Mr. Kanuga, Counsel for the second accused, Counsel had urged that a right conclusion could only be arrived at provided the programme was considered in conjunction with the headline "No Jawahar Day in Bombay"? followed by the other printed matter, as well as the Police Commissioner's ban, a part of which found place in the same column a little below the programme. It was argued that the headline was given in prominence chiefly on account of the ban which was just as much a piece of news in which the public would be interested as the programme. At all events, the publication of the ban in close proximty of the programme would retard the operations of the "War Council".

MAGISTRATE'S VIEW.

The Magistrate, however, observed that if the ban retarded the operations as urged by Mr. Kanuga, in a similar way the summary or the programme assisted the operations of the "War Council". Although there was no evidence to show how many persons actually read the summary or the programme or both and were thereby persuaded to attend the meeting, yet it was reasonable to infer that just as some persons could not have gone to the meeting fearing that the order to disperse would be put into force others must have gone on reading the summary of the programme notwithstanding the ban of the Police Commissioner.

EDUCATED MEN.

"The accused" continued the Magistrate, "are educated persons and have been in the journalistic line for some length of time. They are expected to know what effect such publications would have have on the minds of people in these unsettled times. At Lord Shaw said, "the responsibilities which attach to the power of a conscientious journalist would make him careful as to what sort of matter he disseminated". Whether a man is a journalist or not the responsibilities are the same and I have no doubt in my mind that by these two publications, the accused have assisted the operations of the said War Council."

EFFECT OF ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Magistrate then referrred to the argument of the defence counsel that the words in the section "or in any way assists the operations of any such association," should be construed "ejusdem generis" with reference to what preceded those words in the same section. If the operative words had been, in the opinion of the Magistrate, "or assist the operations of any such association, the reasoning of the learned Judges in the Bombay case would have been readily accepted, but here after the word "or" the words "in any way" appeared and therefore a public announcement would be one of the ways to render assistance.

DOES INTENTION COUNT?

The Magistrate proceeded to examine the defence counsel's contention that intention was an essential ingredient to constitute the offence under the criminal statute and as there was nothing to show that the accused intended to assist the War Council, the prosecution case must fail. In support of his contention he relied upon the words of Mr. Justice Rankin "It is not for the criminal court to abandon intention. The ancient and statutory test and to put in peril of their process on persons of innocent intention appearing in P. K. Chakravarti vs. King Emperor 30 Calcutta Weekly Notes. In that case the appellant was the editor of a newspaper and animadverted on a pamphlet in Urdu circulated for the benefit of Mahomedans. In the body of the article an English translation also appeared, and towards the end the appellant said that he was waiting to see what steps the guardian of law and order would take in the matter. He was prosecuted under Section 153A but it was held that he had committed no offence as he had given to the readers a perfectly and legitimate and sinsible piece of news without any intention to promote any class hatred. Under both the above Sections it was necessary to prove intention as the words are clear on the point.

DUTY OF PRESS.

While arguing Mr. Kanuga had laid stress on the words perfectly legitimate and sensible piece of news" and as the Bombay Chronicle presumably supplied useful information to the general public the learned advocate could not have meant that calling the citizens of Bombay at Chaupaty to identify themselves with the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal for which he was convicted very recently a "perfectly legitimate and sensible piece of news."

FOUND GUILTY.

Intention, continued the Magistrate, was a very important element in considering the position of an accused person but added that it was not an inflexible rule and a statute might relate to such a subject matter and might be so framed as to make an act criminal whether there had been any intention to break the law or otherwise to do wrong or not. If the legislature wanted that an act should be done knowingly or intentionally they could very well have placed one or the other of the two words after the word "Or" and before the words "takes part" and at other relevent points in the section, I find the accused guilty under Section 17 (1) of the act in respect of the two charges.

CLOTH SHOP PICKETING INTENSIFIED IN CITY AGAIN.

—:o:—

Two Lady Pickets Arrested At Charni Road.

"RAMGARIA" DAL VOLUNTEERS BROKE FAST AFTER 72 HOURS.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops resulted in several arrests on Monday.

Ladies carried out intensive picketing of Silk and Lace shops at New Charni Road. Till afternoon picketing was uneventful but towards evening the police effected the arrests of two lady pickets.

The arrested ladies are Shrimati Maneckkowr Dhansiuklal Jagirdar and Shrimati Ichhaben Bhimbhai Desai.

CLOTH MERCHANTS YIELD.

Two volunteers of the Ramgaria Akali Dal who offered Satyagraha in front of a foreign yarn shop at Tamba Kantha and resorted to hunger strike broke the fast on an undertaking given by the owners to seal the cases of yarn and giving Rs. 25 in charity.

The names of the volunteers who broke the fast after 72 hours are Yadhavrao Balvantrao, Captain and Goverdhan Sharma, volunteer of the Dal.

TWO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

One Congress volunteer and a member of the "Peoples' Battalion" were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on Monday.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING "BULLETINS."

Annyah Udyawar the first accused was arrested last evening at Apollo Bunder on Sunday evening while selling copies of the "Congress Bulletin". The accused pleaded "not guilty." He was sentenced to six months hard labour.

JAILED FOR 7½ MONTHS.

Mohanlal Premanand of the "Peoples Battalion" was arrested on Sunday morning at the Azad Maidan while distributing handbills among the Police asking them to resign their service. He was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks imprisonment.

6 PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Six more volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloths in differents parts of Bombay on Monday

Four of them were arrested at Gaywadi behind Morarji Goculdas Market. They were:—

B. S. Naskar
Jayaram Damodar
Surbha Govind and
Dayabhai.

Two further arrests were made at De Lisle Road and Furgusson Road opposite the retail shops of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

The name of those arrested are: Laxman Deoji Patel and Vasudev Krishna.

MRS. HAVEWALLA CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi On Promotion Of Indigenous Industry.

SANTA CRUZ, Dec. 1.

A public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz was held on Saturday last to congratulate Smt. Nawazben Havewala and Smt. Urmilaben Mehta, on their incarceration when Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi, the Dictator of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee presided.

Sjt. Yogi after eulogizing the services of both the ladies now in jail said that people should now take up the constructive work more vigorously.

Smt. Lilavati Munshi said to make the boycott fully successful; it was very imperative to inaugurate as many industries in our country as possible. We should try to replace every British article boycotted by Swadeshi.

Smt. Ratanben Damania exhorted the audience to pay more attention to the boycott.

The meeting concluded with the announcement by the President that the total number of persons from Santa Cruz, who went to jail was 30, of which two were serving their terms of imprisonment for the second time.

On Sunday, the 30th Nov. at 8-0 a.m. the National Flag Salutation ceremony was held in Santa Cruz, which was attended by a good number of ladies, gents and children. The function passed off quite peacefully.

MANGALORIAN SATYAGRAHI HONOURED.

A send-off was given yesterday to Mr. Baboo Bhooba Shetty, an employee of the Bank of India, who has resigned his post to join the national movement. Over 60 persons were present. Mr. D. T. Amin presided.

In appreciating the self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. Shetty, Mr. Amin congratulating him said that Mangalorians must be proud of him.

Mr. Shetty in thanking the meeting said he was only doing his duty as an Indian and added that India expected every one to try his utmost to promote the country's cause.

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY.

—:o:—

Patel Day At Thana.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Nov. 30.

To protest against the treatment to which Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was reported to be subjected in Ambala Jail, Thana observed Patel Day to-day. A procession was taken out in the morning through the city which terminated in a meeting in the open space near the Gamdevi Temple.

At the outset, to-day being the last Sunday in the month, Flag Salutation Ceremony was gone through and then Mr. K. R. Godbole, the "Dictator" of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, addressed the meeting.

Thana also observed a hartal to-day, most of the shops remained closed to-day.

Under the auspices of the Sanmitra Samaj, Thana, Mr. B. G. Horniman, performed this evening the Flag hoisting ceremony. Mr. Horniman arrived at about 5 p.m. and he proceeded to hoist the flag, after having first donned a white khaddar Gandhi cap.

Speeches were then made by Mr. Godbole, the "Dictator", Dr. Dandekar, and by Mr. Paranjpe of Poona.

Mr. Horniman then said:

"I have performed the Flag Hoisting ceremony with a fervent prayer that the flag may stand aloft and be soon recognised as one of the flags of the respected nations of the world. Your duty is to work and work till the flag is respected by Government, its officers, and the police.

I was present this morning when the Flag Salutation ceremony was performed in the Azad Maidan. In spite of the ban put upon it by the Police Commissioner. I am glad to tell you that the ceremony was held. I don't know who is the Police Commissioner of Bombay that he should ban such an innocent ceremony. He is after all a servant of the people.

Determined as I am to devote myself to the cause of Indian freedom, I want to drive it down into the minds of Indians that the greatest weapon they have got is the Boycott of British Goods."

Mr. Horniman was then garlanded on behalf of several associations.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 1.

Kidderpore, Woodroff, Kobe.
Toyo Maru, Somoyama, Kobe.
Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.
Jalarashmi, Murray, Rangoon.
Alavi, Keir, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.

Nawab, Palmer, Bhownagar.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.
Tottori Maru, Inada, Kobe.

LOADING.

Dec. 1.

Steamer Toyo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Iyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nawab:—The T M Co's steamer Nawab will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bhownagar with same bottom cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, December 1.

1 Christchurch. Colombo, 1-12, F F Campbell and Co.
2 Viceroy of India, 13-12, M M and Co.
3 Tichtenfels, Karachi, NF, L Edwards'd Ltd.
5 Fusijawa, Trieste, 6-12, L T and M I.
6 Begum, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 1-12, N Y Kaisha.
9 Tyo Maru, Kobe, 12-12, N Y Kaisha
11 Nawab, Bhavnagar, 1-12, T Morrison and Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa, 1-12, L T and M I.
13 Dumana, London, N F, M M and Co.
15 Karoa, Durban, 3-12 M M and Co.
16 Rabenfels, Mamburg, 2-12, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 Yehime Maru, N F N F H. Premji.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 3-12, M M and Co.
6 Kidderpur, Kobe, 20-12, M M and Co.
7 Nizam, Calcutta, 5-12, T Morrison and Co.
8 Fukko Maru, Fremantle, 3-12, Turner Morrison and Co.
10/11 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 6-12, Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Naringa, Calcutta, 29-11 M M and Co.
14 Jalarashmi, Karachi, 4-12, Scindia S N Co.
15 Khosrou, Mauritius, 4-12, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

—:o:—

B Hubro, Calcutta, 2-12, S S N Co.
4 Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 4-12, L Naranji and Co.
9 Janaki, Karachi, 2-12, The Malabar S S Co.
K Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

—:o:—

FROM LONDON

Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind. 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, 20-12?30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Kenneth, 3-12-30, J F Co.
Tarantia 4-12-30, G T Co.
City of Marseilles, 6-12-30, K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla, 27-11-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L. Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 8-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama 26-11-30, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Christchurch. 27-11-30, F. F Campbell and Co.
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 7-12-30, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 10-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P and O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P and O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa 30-11-30 M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hilda N F L G C.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, 1-12-30, Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, 28-11-30 M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels NF., L Edward Ltd.

FOR KARACHI.

City of York 29-11-30 K N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, 3-12-30 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tottori Maru 29-11-30 N.F. Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Garmula, N F M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou N.F., T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara N.F., T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hubro, NF, S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.
Naringa, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Mantua, 5434, Jack, P and O S N. Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P. and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Chinkoa, 3329, Lamb M H and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia 4,499 Stagnero, M Italiana.
Fusijama, 4,155 Grodrossi M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Tottori Maru, 5,713 Ddama, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Baroda, 1,877, Eadie, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hilda 2973 Tarabochia, L T Co.

FOR KARACHI.

City of York 5033 McArthur K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels, 4,195, Metz, L Edward Ltd.

FOR RANGOON.

Garmula, 3,234, Mann M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou, 2491, Beattie, T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karoa, 3603, Fishley, M M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara 3082, Wheeler, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hubro, 1027, Haagensen, S S N. Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Jamnagar 29-11-12.
Vita 1-12-30.
Fusijama 28-11-30.
Rabenfels 28-11-30.
City of Christchurch 29-11-30.
Nawab 1-12-30.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 1.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—36 cwts chutney N K Jussawala.

S S Lichtenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts kardi oil cakes 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C Bapubhai.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwts groundnut kernels K M Nathoo.

S S Rabenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Rilli Bros; 983 cwts groundnut oil cakes Rilli Bros.

For Oslo:—55 bales cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw Rilli Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—880 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum karaya J Meyer and Co; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Birla Bros; 4000 cwts groundnut kernels K M Nathoo; 201 cwts gum kadaya J Meyer and Co.

For New York:—201 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

S S Fusijama for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 210 cwts groundnuts 4000 cwts groundnut seeds T S Thadani and Son.

For Venice:—255 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Port Said:—23 bales cotton yarn A El Ejli; 65 balse cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—8 bales cotton yarn F F Campbell and Co.

For Smyrna:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Constantinople:—20 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Ineboli:—20 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

S S City of Christchurch for Philadelphia:—78 bales goat skin Briskey Co.

For New York:—22 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 1.

S S Fusijama from Trieste Agent L Triestino:—2319 coils iron wire 115 bundles sparklers 34 cases screws 33 cases nuts 60 cases files 190 cases nails 360 cases buffers 45 cases batteries 50 cases mineral water 50 cases quick-silver 150 cases potatoes 200 cases chains 2035 cases glass ware 226 cases hollow glass 1039 cases paper.

From Venice:—54 cases silk yarn 424 cases tiles 34 cases glass ware 49 cases paper.

From Brindisi:—1350 bags almonds.

From Bari:—850 bags almonds.

From Colombo:—50 bags figs.

From Aden:—84 cases alkali 12 cases gum Arabic 60 cases fish.

S S Varela from Busreh Agents M M and Co:—133 bags almonds 1087 bags mash 38 bags skin 1195 bags wheat 100 tins ghee 24980 bags dates.

From Mohmerah:—404 bags gum 462 bags dates 34 bags raisin 68 bags attari 137 bags almonds 131 bags almond kernels 96 bags P seeds 17 bales wool.

From Karachi:—25 bags prandies 33 cases silk P goods.

RAY OF HOPE OF THE EXPLOITED RYOT OF INDIA

(Continued from page 8.)

should try to win the heart of the peasant. Before thinking of nationalising land, they must organise the peasant to demand it. They would have to carry the fight to the Councils and the Legislative assemblies. They had an uphill task before them, and it was on that account that he had congratulated them.

PREACHERS OF SOCIALISM.

It was right, agreed the speaker to put the agricultural worker first. But the urban worker might perhaps listen to the voice of Socialism more readily and more quickly protest against exploitations. They might get missionaries from amongst the urban workers. The Indian Socialist could rely on the sympathy of the European Socialist, because both had to deal with similar problems, though in India the position was aggravated by caste or racial and communal factors. The dominant fact—the ugly fact—everywhere was the perpetuation of class strife, in factories as to division between wages and profits, in agriculture as to the share of the parasitical landlord and the reward of the peasant for his labour. The railways, the land, the machinery in factories were all used as tools of exploitation. The whole purpose of the Socialist Party should be to transfer power from the present limited class to the masses. It was easy to see why they wanted an equal distribution of wealth. He had seen in India half-starved children, children afflicted by diseases which were unknown in richer countries, children who were even deprived of the milk which was regarded as their birthright in other countries. Such children could never grow to the full height of their stature. They were deprived of all opportunity of education and would face nature with their eyes and ears closed. They were being kept out of their heritage of culture.

NOT A MATERIAL PROBLEM ONLY.

The Socialist Party did not concern itself merely with the the material problem of wealth but also with the problem of raising men and women to the highest stature of which they were capable. He felt a sense of comradeship in their efforts, and the Punjab Socialist Party had his heartiest good wishes in the difficult task which lay before it.—"The Tribune."

NARROW INTERPRETATION OF JAIL RULES.

Hardships Of Political Prisoners.

In the course of a statement to the Leader, Sjt. Sri Prakasa, Ex-Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee writes:—

As your readers know, prisoners are divided into three classes, A, B, and C. Though I was in the beginning in the C and soon after in B. I. finally reached A. Very few of us could get there. In fact the total number of prisoners in Benares put in the A class since the beginning of the campaign in July last was 11 all told. The condition of the C class prisoners has always been very very hard and the food given to them is atrocious and totally unsuited for the systems of even lower middle class people despite the weights that the jail authorities may show. In the A class the jail supplies a slightly superior type of diet and the prisoners is further permitted to supplement the diet with a few 'extra articles of food.' But C class prisoners have no such privileges. I shall seek another opportunity to give detailed descriptions of jail conditions. Suffice it to say that those of us who were in A class were very unhappy because our friends were in such distress in the other classes. We were absolutely shut off from them besides and could not see them at all. I took the opportunity of speaking to every jail visitor, official and non-official, about this and asked them to put us all in one class and I told them that those of us who were in A class were really more responsible for the situation in the country, and therefore deserved more severe punishment than those in the C class. The Government however gives no choice to anyone to choose his own class and everyone has to submit to whatever class it cares to put him in. When we found that we were utterly helpless in every way, we felt that at least we could ask the jail authorities to give us the ame food from the jail kitchens that was given to the C class and we addressed a letter to the superintendent of the jail on July 25 requesting him to this effect.

"ALL AGAINST THE RULES."

We had no idea that there could possibly be any difficulty in this. He told us in reply that that was impossible and that it was all against the rules (I may note in passing that the jail authorities persistently refuse to show you the rules under which they say they act. It was with the greatest difficulty that only a few days before my release I was able to obtain a few rules specially made for A class under circumstances which it will take too long to relate here. I may revert to them at a later date.) The superintendent however said he was forwarding our letter to the inspector-general of jails. On August 2, not receiving any further communication we wrote to the superintendent to give us C class food at our own cost and treat that as a supplement to which we were entitled under the rules. Even this he refused, telling us that we were not entitled to supplement cooked food but we could supplement raw rations which if we so desired we could cook ourselves. The jail kitchens could not cook for us any food except the one scheduled for us. This attitude struck us a most extraordinary, for as the rules themselves say A class prisoners can supplement their diet' 'with extra articles' of food of a simple character'. The C class food cannot be regarded as being of a luxurious character and it is a surprise to me that 'articles of food' only mean raw rations and nothing more. My knowledge of English must be very defective if I were to interpret articles of food as raw rations. But in the jails there is no appeal from the interpretation that the superintendent cares to put upon the wording of the rules. Matters having gone so far we wrote to the superintendent to say that food cooked by ourselves would never be the same as food actually supplied to the C class prisoners and so we were imposing a penalty upon ourselves for having been placed in a position where we could not share the troubles of our brethren and so will undergo a full week's fast taking only water in the meantime. Thus it was not a hunger strike by any means but an expiatary fast undertaken in the spirit of penitence.

HELP ME BHARAT!

—:o:—

A Credo Of Indian Nationality

The *Indian World* published the following Credo of Indian nationality, which won for its writer, a Punjab graduate, the Vivekananda gold medal.

1. I believe in India one and indivisible.
2. I believe in India beloved mother of each and all her many million children.
3. I believe in India's divine mission.
4. I believe in the saints of her birth and the heroes of her breeding.
5. I believe in India the invincible, whom the world's loftiest and holiest mountains defend.
6. I believe in the invigorating power of the ocean, on whose lap lies my mother secure.
7. I believe in India, the beautiful:—Nature's own paradise of loveliest flowers and streams.
8. I believe in the sanctity of her every particle.
9. I believe in India's departed sons, whose ashes are mingled in the air, earth, and water, that give me my food, and form my very blood.
10. I am bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh.
11. I believe in the abiding relationship of Indians of all times and all communities.
12. I believe in the brotherhood of all who belong to India's soil, be they of whatsoever caste or creed.
13. I believe in the living Indian nation, dearer to her children than aught else of earthly kinship.
14. I believe in its golden past and glorious future.
15. I believe in the righteousness, valour and patriotism of Indian manhood.
16. I believe in the tenderness, chastity and selflessness of Indian womanhood.
17. I believe in India for the Indian people to live for and to die for.
18. I believe in one land, one nation, on ideal, and one cause.
19. The service of my countrymen is the breath of my life,—the be-all and end-all of my existence.
20. So help me Bharat! *Banda Mataram.*

SHIVE NARAYEN.

Through Running Between Katpadi And Gudur.

—:o:—

The District Transportation Superintendent, Bangalore, City, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway wires to-day.—Breaches at Chittoor and Putalaputtu were repaired this afternoon and the breach near Yerpedu and Kalahasti has also been restored and through running between Katpadi and Gudur will be resumed.—A.P.

SELF DEFENCE AND SELF GOVT.

—:o:—

Apologia For Saeguards

MADRAS, Nov. 30.
(By Mail).

Mr. Iswariah S. Andrews, Representative in India of the Havas Agency, Paris and the Telegraph Union, Berlin writing on "The Defence of India" in the current issue of "The Indian Review" says.—

The problem of India's defence affords a powerful searchlight on the whole constitutional future of the country. In fact, the two are inextricably bound up with each other. The dominions of the British Empire have not got a baffling defence problem such as obtains in India, and therefore, any conception of a dominion constitution for India is complicated by the difficulty of a solution of the problem of defence, compatible with such a constitution.

After discussing various views on the subject, the writer concludes. If self-defence and self-government must go hand in hand then India must be put in a position to defend herself. Here again, there are stupendous difficulties facing us. It would be undoubtedly necessary to provide adequate safeguards during the transitional period.—A. P.

—:o:—

G. I. P. RY, TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.
TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-45
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	16-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-45

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER

Help Yourself And Your Country

BUTTONS ! BUTTONS ! !

VARIETIES OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED BUTTONS From Real Horn and mother of Pearl. Wanted Agents and organisers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on both pay and commission.

Terms on application.

Apply to the Managing Agents:
ORIENTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT LTD.,
13, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

To preserve a soft, clear skin and enjoy a refreshing bath in winter use "Bull Brand" Soaps of Model Soap Co., Calcutta.

SANDAL, SONAR BANGLA
WHITE ROSE, NABIN BHARAT

SOLE AGENTS:—
SIKRI & COMPANY,
55-3, CANNING ST., CALCUTTA.

PUMPS
— AND —
PUMPING MACHINERY
EVERY TYPE : EVERY SIZE : EVERY DUTY
JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS,
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.
OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

STOCKS AND SHARES

:o:

PROFIT-TAKING ON ADVANCE.

25 Minutes' Trading.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The opening of the New Building of the Bombay Stock Exchange was marked with trading between 9-50 a.m. and 10-15 a.m. During this period the market showed remarkable firmness and at the opening prices recorded some rise. However at the advance there was some liquidation which resulted in a relapse. The undertone of the market is healthy and any improvement in raw cotton prices will reflect in rising tendency of share values. The feeling is more cheerful Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 680 and closed at 675. Century opened at Rs. 251 and after improving to Rs. 255/ closed at Rs. 246/ Fazal opened at Rs. 397/ and declined to Rs. 390/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Bombay Dyeing 680, 73, 75
Century 251, 55, 45, 46
Colaba 111, 9-6
Crescent 75
Fazul 397, 90
Indore 333
Madhowji N. 32
Nagpur 385, 92
New Great 161
Pearl 241, 42, 38-2
Simplex 63, 62
Swadeshi 285, 85
Burma 506, 498
Hydro 104, 3
Tram 118, 18-2
Deff. 287, 86
Ord. 27-4, 26-8
Bundi 12-12
Indian 180, 77
Katni Ord. 146, 45
Alcock 169-6

MILLS.

100	Ahm. Advance	311-4
50	Apollo	3-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	N 3-12
250	Bom. Dyeing	675-0
50	Bom. Dyeing	0750
250	Bradbury P.	N. 160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	246-40
500	Central India P.	452-8
100	Central India	382-8
100	Colaba	109-6
100	Coorla	147-8
100	Crescent	75-0
250	Currim.	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
200	Ed. Sassoon	60
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100	Elphnstone P.	N. 20
100	Elphinstone	5-12
250	Fazulbhoy	390-0
100	Finlay	80
1000	Framji Petit	170
100	Gokak	133-12
1000	Hindustan	1350
100	Indore-Malwa	333-12
100	Jamshed Pref.	60
250	Jamshed	N. 10
50	Kastoorchand	11-4
100	Khatau	95
100	Kohinoor	128-12
250	Laxmi	975-0
100	Madhowji	32-8
250	Madras United	275
1000	Maneckji Petit	715
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	345-6
50	Mysore	100
200	New Great P.	146-4
200	New Great	161-4
100	New City	60
250	Pabani	133-12
250	Pearl	238-2
100	Phoenix	292-8
10	Premier	1-2
100	Shapurji	5-12
1000	Sholapur	1440
250	Simplex	62-8
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	282-8
25	Tata P.	N. 14
25	Tata	30
500	Vishnu P.	567-8
500	Vishnu	1430
1000	Western	690

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	69-0
50-25	Central	14-10
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1200
500-125	Imperial Contr.	301-4
100-50	India	81-12
5	Union	3-3

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-12
70	Gwalior	74
250	Indian	177-8
100	Katni 1st P.	103
100	Katni 2nd P.	105
40	Katni Df.	560
100	Katni	145-0
10	Punjab P.	9-10
10	Punjab	8-2
100	Shahabad	124-6

INSURANCE.

10	Jupitor P.	8-4
15	Jupiter	N. 8-2
15	New India	16-4
200,100	Oriental	1550
10	Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad	121-4
100	Andhra Val. P.	xd. 935
1000	Andhra Val.	582-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50	Bom. Tram	118z2
100	Tata Hydro P.	104-0
100	Tata Hydro	103-12
1000	Tata Power	1020-12
100	Tata Power	416-4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	790-0
100	Amritsar Pati.	113-12
100	Central Province	88-0
100	Dho. Barramati	88-12
100	Guzrat	65
90	Mandra Bhon	65-0
500	Tapti Valley	665-4

MINING.

10	Central India	1-12
10	Shivrajpur	14
150	Tata Steel I. P.	123-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30	Tata Steel D.	286-4
f75	Tata Steel	26-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	169-6
80	Bom. Uganda	16-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	198-12
250	Bom. Steam	162-8
50	Bom. Telephone	42-0
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-8
125	Bom. Burma Old	498-12
50	Bom. Burma New	183-2
100	Ind. Bleaching	110-0
15	Scindia	6-15-0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.

December close at s 4/10 1/2d —5/8d
March close at s 5/1 7/8d—5/8d.
May close at s 5/3 7/8d—5/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
December per bushel dol 74 5/8 down 1/8
March per bushel dol 77 5/8 up 3/8
May per bushel dol 79 3/8 down 3/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
February 11.55 down 5
March 11.65 down 8
Wheat Cable: (Liverpool)

"Liverpool market following Argentine. Seems likely Russia has shot her bolt but for the time being see no real advance".
Wheat Cable: (Chicago)

Market closed steady. Prices first declined on favourable weather and Commission Houses selling on North-West account but later advanced on Commission Houses buying".
Linseed Cable: (from London)
"Some demand for near requirements keep prices steady. Extremely cheap grain prices are against sustained demand for Oil-cake. Believe pressure of heavy arrivals during next six weeks and present pessimistic economic outlook will force prices much lower. We favour moderate sales now and on all further advances."

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

:o:

Tired Long Liquidation.

OFFERINGS TAKEN UP BY JAPANESE FIRMS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The local cotton market reacted so far the lowest point for the season. As anticipated confidence is shaken and absence of any demand induced heavy long liquidation by tired bulls. The offerings were absorbed by Japanese firms but the undertone of the market was weak. It appears that further fall in near future will improve the situation and we prefer to await low level to buy. The market opened at Rs. 193/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 191/4 on steady liquidation. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 6 points. The local market again declined and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	190/12
Oomra D/J.	155/4
Oomra March	158/12
Bengal D/J.	128/8
Bengal March	131/4

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 1.

104 G. G. Kesha Buranpur 157
100 Do. Mansa 140
100 Do. Arvi Old 154
100 C. Jagjivan Divai New 142½
91 Gokuldas Madhavji Palwal New 139½
100 Tata & Co. Dharwar 160
68 Arjan Khimji Vambori 135
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Rotak 139½

BULLION MARKET.
Bombay, Dec. 1.

Bar Gold Ready	21-5-0
1st Settlement	21-5-0
2nd Settlement	21-6-0
Sovereigns	13-8-0
National Bank Bar	21-13-0

Tone.—Quiet.

Silver Ready	46-13-0
1st Settlement	46-13-0
2nd Settlement	46-14-0

Tone.—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 1.

Khandesh	Bales. 1,377
Central India	487
Hyderabad-Gaorani	91
Berar	3,393
Central Provinces	821
Dhollera	519
N.-W. Provinces	450
Rajputana	376
Sind-Punjab	496
Compta-Dharwar	60
Westerns-Northerns	140
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	412
Cotton	3,622 Cwts.
Wheat	3,418
Linseed	375
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	250
Gingellyseeds	2,471
Poppyseeds	413
Groundnuts	20,867
Castorseeds	876
Rice	1,092
Myrabollams	630
Cottonseeds	16,617
Gram	1,778
Joowar	1,263
Maize	2
Bajree	2,384 Tons.
Coal	2,119

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 1.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 440/ per ton.
Filtered Tilseed Oil Ready Rs. 23/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season To-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1929/30	week 1929/30
Total in sight (excluding Linters)	8,703	171	2,851	175 bales.
		147	3,202	172 bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada		15	450	39 bales.
and other America (excluding linters)		7	70	3 bales.
	1,327	45	623	42 bales.
		36	909	45 bales.
Exports from U. S. ports	3,113	231	—	100 bales.
Of which to Japan	319	4,161	—	2,602 bales
Of which to China	151	1,771	—	1,446 bales.
Of which to G. B.	535	9,734	—	7,910 bales.
Of which to Germany	915	7,966		6,116 bales.
Stock at New York	231	357	5,097	334 bales.
Stock at U. S. ports	4,191	306	5,635	284 bales.
Stock at U. S. interior towns	1,771	N. B. All figures are in thous		
World's visible supply	9,734	ands.		
Of which American cotton	7,956			
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters		357		
Receipts at U. S. ports	5,919			

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, November 28.

	Season To-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1929/30	week 1929/30
Total Imports	724	93	932	104 bales.
East Indian Imports	64	1	77	3 bales.
Total Exports	45	1	40	2 bales.
East Indian Exports	15	nil	9	nil bales.
Total Forwarded	337	44	957	76 bales.
East Indian Forwarded	85	6	77	9 bales.
Total Stock.	—	839	—	770 bales.
East Indian Stock	—	41		40 bales.
Total Sales	—	20,470	—	29,180 bales.
East Indian Sales	—	1	—	2 bales.

N. B. All figures are in thousands, except Total Sales, which are given in full.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 28.
B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Ready and December.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 25|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32 to January.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|5 15|16 December/January.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1|4
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 86 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 107 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 99 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4 85 15/32 29th ulto.
Shahnghai/London 1/6 5/8 1st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 29th ulto.
London/Paris 123.60 29th ulto.
London/Belgium 34.815 29th ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.07 29th ulto.
Lorldon/Italy 92.75 29th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.
Gold £4-5-1 3/8 28th ulto. £4-5-1 3/8 29th ulto.
Silver London Ready 16 7/16 28th ulto. 16 5/16 29th ulto.
Silver London Fordward 16 5/16 28th ulto. 16 3/16 29th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 28th ulto. 35 3/8 29th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/16 p.c. 2 3/16 p.c. 29th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 28th ulto. 2 3/8 p.c. 29th ulto.
Tone:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mons. 3-3|4 per cent. 6 Mons. 4-1|4 per cent. 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

—:o:—

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. China Banks sold. China bought at the decline.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13/
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-5
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 33-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 99-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55b Rs. 101/7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-15
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14.

FORWARD RATES.
2ND DEC. SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-11-0
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2-2 per cent.
One Month 2-3/4 per cent.
Three Months 3-1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate: 6 per cent.

USE POONA MILLS
Fine SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS
RECOMMENDED BY
Syt. Kelkar and Syt. Tulpule, President
Poona City Congress Committee,
(NOW IN JAIL)
For NOT MAKING KHADI since 1920
To Protect Hand-Made KHADI

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

:o:

Small Market With Limited Business.

ABSENCE OF TRADE SUPPORT

Bombay, Dec. 1.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was generally weak on unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern selling but at the close developed in somewhat firm tendency. Price fluctuated within a range of 14 points and finally closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 4 points. The turnover of business continues limited and prices are fluctuating without any definite trend. spot cotton prices closed at 10.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.22.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points. In the absence of any demand prices sagged further and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points to 5.79d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a decline of 7 points and Egyptian futures lost 2 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.60 (12 noon).
N. Y. Lowest 10.46 (10.17 a.m)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables, shorts covering in small market.

New York—Declined during the forenoon on disappointing cables. Hedging. Selling for account of cotton mills in the South. Rallied on short covering. Some trade buying. Cotton goods market decreased demand generally. Yarn market in poor demand.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Attention is centred on further evening-up of December contracts incident to circulation of notices. With late months selling at premiums sufficient to cover carrying charges, fewer notices were issued than were expected, about 56,000 bales having been so far tendered. Notices caused further switching of December to later months but it is understood that cotton has been taken up by two large trade interests, one of which is credited with operating for co-operative associations. Scattering liquidation and hedging have been absorbed by trade buying, but demand has been restricted to scale-down orders.

A few additional bank suspensions have been reported in the South, while some have reopened. These troubles are attributed to local causes and have little affected Spot holdings or the Futures market owing to the recognised soundness of the general banking situation.—Reuter.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.86 difference 145 pts. equal Rs. 64/-
Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 194 equal 4.41 difference 145 pts. equal Rs. 64/-
New York May (Close) 11.09 equal 5.54 difference 113 pts equal Rs. 50/-.
Broach A.M. (expected) Rs. 194-4.41. Difference 113 points equal Rs. 50.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

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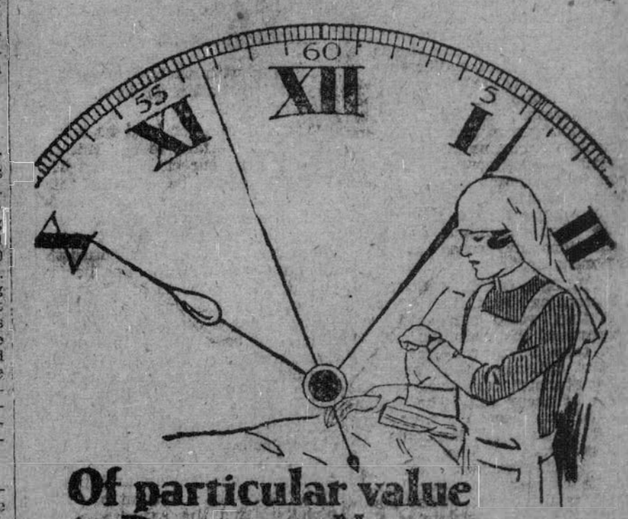
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1930.

Ray Of Hope For The Exploited Ryot Of India

SOCIALIST PARTY INAUGURATED IN THE PUNJAB

Brailsford On "Ugly Picture" Of Indian Village Life

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

The inaugural meeting of the Punjab Socialist Party was held to-day in the Lajpatrai Hall, Dr. N. R. Dharmvir presiding. Lala Firoz Chand of the "Servants of the People Society" one of the organisers of the party spoke of the aims and objects. It was not their object, he declared, to import their ideas and methods from Moscow or any other foreign country but to adapt Socialistic principles to the conditions prevailing in the Punjab. Agriculture being their principal industry, they would devote their attention mainly to problems connected with agricultural workers and to their ideal of the nationalisation of land. Emphasis was also to be laid on the need for destroying religious prejudices which stood in the way of their progress.

RAISON D'ETRE.

Prof. Brij Narain, another organiser of the Punjab Socialist Party, next made a detailed statement about its objects.

"You will, perhaps, ask," said the speaker, "what is the need for a new party? Are there not parties enough already in the country? Yes, of political parties and communal organisations we have enough and to spare; there are Swarajists, Liberals, Nationalists and Independents representing political groups: there are Hindu Sabhas and Muslim and other Leagues representing communal groups. Our aims are different from those of the organisations named. In the first place, our aims are economic, and in the second place, we stand for the peasants and workers of India generally and the Punjab particularly, whose existence is ignored by both politicians and communalists.

ONLY TWO CLASSES.

It deserves to be clearly stated that the Punjab Socialist Party has nothing whatever to do with communalism. It is entirely unconnected with any communal organisation. We recognise no Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, etc. We know only workers and peasants and those who exploit them. The religion or caste of workers or peasants or any one else is a matter of absolute indifference to us. It is our object to explain to the masses that their economic interests are one: as this conviction grows, it will become difficult for communal leaders to exploit their ignorant countrymen in the name of religion for their own ends. And it is our fervent hope that a time may come when communal and caste distinctions may cease to have any meaning."

TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Proceeding, Prof. Brij Narain said they would safeguard the interests of the peasants, and by that term he meant the tillers of the soil, not the so-called "agriculturists" who lived on the fruits of thers' toil. The interests of the peasants were opposed to those of landlords or rent-receivers. The landlords were well-organised and had wealth as well as the power which wealth gave. They dominated the local legislatures. The total number of special 'landholder' seats in the local legislatures was 32 for the seven major provinces (excluding Assam and Burma). Special representation had been granted to large landholders because it was feared that they might be excluded from the Councils or swamped by the larger number of voters of another class. But they had succeeded in capturing nearly four times as many seats as were specially reserved for them. The estimated number of members of the present Councils who were landlords or landholders in these provinces was 306, out of a total of 600 elected members of the Legislative Councils. In the Punjab, the number of special 'landholder' seats was 4; and six times that number, or 24 persons, were members of the Punjab Legislative Council, who were qualified for the special 'landholder' constituency but were elected by general constituencies, while the estimated number of landlord members of the Council was not less than 53 out of a total number of elected numbers of 71, or about 75 per cent.

WANT THE PEASANT TO RULE

"What we want," continued the speaker, "is a change of system, so that he who works on the land and creates the agricultural wealth of the Province should count as a factor in the administration of the country. We want the ignorant and illiterate peasant, who now exists to make the fortune of others, to learn to live for himself. We want the peasant to rule, for he alone who works is destined to rule, not the exploiter and the parasite." The peasant was sunk in poverty and the deepest ignorance and he was crushed under the weight of an enormous debt. And for the change. The change, pertaught to regard a most iniquitous system of ownership of land, which put a premium on idleness and penalised honest labour, as natural. All that must be changed, and it was the object of the Punjab Socialist Party to prepare the ground for the change.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

The speaker next referred to the unequal distribution of land. A very large number of agricultural labourers were landless. The estimated total number of owners in the Punjab was 3,500,000 and the amount of cultivated area 29,000,000 acres. 58.3 per cent of the owners possessed not more than 12 per cent of the land while 15.5 per cent. of the owners possessed 16.3 per cent of the land. Taking all owners together, 84.5 per cent possessed 38.6 per cent of the land. Land was a free gift of nature. Whatever might be the origin of private rights of property in land it was iniquitous that less than one-sixth of the total number of owners had monopolised more than sixty per cent of the total cultivated area.

NATIONALISATION OF LAND

Dealing with their demand for the nationalisation of land, the speaker said:—

"Our demand for land nationalisation is certain to be misrepresented by our critics. In the first place it will be said that this is a demand made by non-agricultural tribes to whom the Alienation of Land Act of 1901 (described as the agriculturist's Magna Charta) is an anathema. But it was explained at the very outset that the Punjab Socialist Party is not a communal party; it has not been formed to voice communal grievances. It is not our object to secure the repeal of the Land Alienation Act, which was designed to protect the agriculturist against the Hindu money-lender. We are the enemies of all those who exploit the worker, money-lenders and landlords alike—the religion of the exploiters and the exploited does not matter at all. The point of our whole argument is that the tiller of the soil should enjoy the whole fruits of his labour (less the taxes). The landlord is not a tiller of the soil, and therefore he should go—whether this landlord is a Hindu money-lender or a Muhammedan or Sikh belonging to one of the so-called agricultural tribes, is a matter of no interest to us. The demand for land nationalisation is no Hindu demand for the repeal of the Act of 1901; it is a demand made in the interests of those who labour on the land irrespective of their religious beliefs. In the second place, there is danger that we might be misrepresented as enemies of the peasant proprietor. We are, on the contrary, his greatest friends. Landlordism cannot be abolished without land nationaliation. It is only when the existing rights of property in cultivable land have been done away with that re-distribution of land among peasants on a more equitable basis can take place.

We offer to the country a plan of constructive work for Swaraj. This consists in (1) fighting religious prejudices and superstitions with the help of science and spreading among the masses the knowledge of natural laws by which life is governed, and (2) organising peasants and workers on an economic basis."

MR. BRAILSFORD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Brailsford said he little thought when he came to Lahore that he would be present at the birth of the Punjab Socialist Party or that he would have the honour of speaking at its inaugural meeting. He warmly welcomed the event and assured the organisers of the Party that they had behind them the whole organised Socialist Party in the world. "I want to congratulate you on the difficulty of the task before you," declared Mr. Brailsford. They had to struggle against tradition, against racial and communal differences and against the obstacles which the Government would place in their way. He was glad to learn that the Punjab Socialist Party would stand on its own legs and work out its own problems. Socialism in Europe had grown in different conditions and in a different setting, and its phraseology and literature was coloured for those conditions. He assured the audience that the silent millions of India would be surprised to learn that the intellectuals were concerning themselves with their lot.

INTELLECTUALS ARE ALSO WORKERS.

The intellectuals were as much workers as the carpenters or tillers of the soil. Socialist movement in every country owed its origin to the intellectuals. But a Socialist Party which was content to talk English in India or which was confined to the intelligentsia could not make much progress. The Socialist movement, wherever or with whomsoever it might begin, must address itself to the peasant and the worker, and the Socialistic principles must find a place in the songs, slogans and racy proverbs in the vernacular of the country.

UGLY PICTURE OF INDIAN VILLAGE.

Continuing, the speaker said he had desvied to study village life in India; and he related to the audience what he had seen in an Indian village. He had asked the people who had collected around him under a banyan tree, whether any one was in debt, and they all replied in the affirmative. He had asked them if anyone could read, and the reply was, 'none.' He had asked if anyone of them had a child at school, and the reply was again in the negative. As the speaker went on to explore the details of that ugly picture he found that the lowest rate of interest which the peasant had to pay was 37½ per cent. He was told how the harvest went into the granary of the money-lender and was lent back at a higher rate of interest, and that even the zamindar's cattle were bought with borrowed capital. Those were rudimentary facts which must be within the knowledge of everyone, but they came to the speaker as a clap of thunder. Swaraj would be nothing. Independence would be nothing, unless it meant that India would apply all its energy to the task of transforming the conditions that prevailed in her villages. He would care nothing for Swaraj and would give faint congratulation for it, unless in the village which he had seen the money-lender would lift his claws the child would go to school and the tiller of the soil would come into his own.

INDIAN SOCIALIST.

The Indian Socialist should think not in terms of abstract principles, but in concrete terms of interest, of rent, of tax. They

(Continued on page 6

FLAGS GALORE AT AZAD MAIDAN.

"Chronicle" Photo.

On Sunday last, the usual Flag Salutation ceremony was performed by the citizens of Bombay. The police remained interested spectators. Every batch carried its own tri-colour, though the ceremony proper was performed by Mrs. Gangaben Patel.

"WAR COUNCIL" GARLANDED.

"Chronicle" Photo.

(Left, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, (President) Miss Trivedi, Editor, "Congress Bulletin", (Centre) and Mrs. Shantaben Patel, Vice-President (second from right) were garlanded after the tri-colour was hoisted peacefully at Azad Maidan on Sunday.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, ex-President of the B.P.C.C., who was released from jail on Monday.

—:o:—

MRS. HANSA MEHTA RELEASED.

—:o:—

Mrs. Gokhale Transferred To Yeravda

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the sixth Bombay "War Council" who was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment on September 3 in connection with the publication of the "Congress Bulletin", was released from the Arthur Road jail on Monday morning. She was received at the jail by Mrs. Raiji, her sister and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, her husband.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Sofia Somji, both ex-Presidents of the "War Council" and Mrs. Amrit Kaur who were serving a term of imprisonment in the Arthur Road jail were removed to the Yervada Jail the same morning.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was the main feature of Congress activities on Monday. The silk mercers shops at Charni Road were picketed by a Congress volunteer, who was arrested by the Lamington Road police. At Fort there were lively picketing scenes. A batch of volunteers went from shop to shop shouting boycott slogans. All the Indian-owned foreign cloth shops closed their door on the arrival of the pickets.

It may be mentioned that the Picketing Ordinance which was promulgated by the Viceroy in May last expired on Sunday 30th November.

PICKETING ORDINANCE DIES.

—:o:—

Delhi Picketers Released

NEW DELHI, December 1.

Picketing Ordinance having expired last night, seven volunteers who had been arrested under the Ordinance were put up for trial to-day and released.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

NIPANI LEADERS CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Kitchner Police Drafted To Belgaum.

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 1.

At every public meeting since the Jawaharlal Day, the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal was read and repeated by many. So far, six were convicted in the town and 25 in the district under the sixth ordinance. Leader of Nipani were rounded up by the police and the Magistrate of Chicodi on the evidence of two police constables convicted and sentenced all to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Some of the Belgaum cloth merchants went back on their word to seal foreign cloth and so picketing was resorted to for some hours, when they came round and put seals on their stock of foreign cloth!

Yesterday a grand procession of ladies paraded the main streets singing National Songs and repeating slogans and met in the Maruti Temple. Where they read Pandit Jawaharlal's speech 100 Kitchner police have been brought here.

The volunteers convicted in May last for bon-fire of foreign cloth in the market are to be released to-morrow. Mr. Prabhu belonging to the batch is to be deported to Goa under the Foreigners Act.

THIRD DICTATOR OF KARNATAKA ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Hoisting National Flag

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Nov. 30.

Sjt. Vasupalappa, third dictator of Karnatak and formerly vice-president of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee was arrested here at 5 p.m. for hoisting the National Flag this morning in the capacity of "Dictator". The arrest was evidently hastened with a view that Sjt. Vasupalappa should not take part in the procession fixed for the boycott of census. However the programme was carried out fully.

The President and a member of the Ranebennur Taluka Congress Committee and the President and the Secretary of the former body though not as yet declared illegal were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Gujrati Woman Leader Arrested At Tirupur

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

TIRUPUR, Dec. 1.

For arranging the flag salutation and public meeting with procession Srimati Padmavati Isher, wife of P. P. Isher Sait, a Gujarati lady of Bombay, now at Tirupur was arrested yesterday, along with local congress leaders, Messrs. K. Santharam, K. S. Ramasamy Gounder, B. S. Sundaram, P. R. Dorasamy, Bagyalakshmi Ammal, wife of the late V. V. S. Iyer and two others. The trial will take place to-day at Palladam.

INTENSIVE PICKETING AT NAGPUR

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

Intensive picketing of foreign cloth shops in Itwari commenced yesterday. Forty Desh Sevikas were picketing five shops, out of which two shops closed immediately and one cloth merchant has agreed to fix the Congress seal on bundles of foreign cloth. Others will, it is expected, follow suit very soon. The Police appeared occasionally on the spot, but nothing untoward happened. Picketing Odinance expired yesterday.

HUBLI DICTATOR JAILED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Dec. 1.

Sharaf Naranappa Belamker, "Dictator" Taluka and District Congres, Secretary Sevadal, was convicted and sentenced to five weeks in "B" class for reading census boycott programme at yesterdey's meeting. On the same charge a warrant is pending for Chandur Sevadal Organiser, who has gone to Yellapur.

Sjt. Gurubasppa Gobbannavar took Sjt. Belamker's charge.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF FIRE AT SAIJPUR.

—:o:—

Ashram Sevikas Help To Put It Out.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 30.

The following statement has been submitted by the owners of the three houses burnt in the fire on Nov. 27:

"We have enmity with none. The Paidars and Patanvadias are on good terms with one another and the whole village has practically made 'Hijrat'. The houses adjoining those burnt were all closed, leaving no room for any accident for fire from them. The fire has been at the instigation of some 'badmashes' with a view to terrorise over the people. No such incident of fire occured ever before. In the street none but the headman and his cousin stay at present. Though people ran up to the place from their huts to put out fire their complaint is the headman neither arrived on the spot nor rendered any help."

Sjt. Somabhai Shankerbhai whose house worth Rs. 1,500 has been burnt has a family of 6 children and a wife to maintain, the debt increasing every year instead of decreasing, and has now been rendered homeless. But he says: "Come what may, I shall not pay a pie."

The five men arrested on the 'Jawahar Day' from Borsad have been sentenced as follows by the Magistrate, Borsad:—

Sjt. Nandlal Revashanker Thakkar and Shivabhai Purshottamdas Patil 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine, or 1 month's more. Sjt. Manibhai Dahyabhai Thakar, Naranbhai Mahijibhai Patel and Chaturbhai Bhallabbhai 2 months' R. I. and fine Rs. 100 or 1 month more; Naranbai Narshibhai Patil Rs. 100 fine or 4 weeks; Sjt. Vithalbhai Tulshibhai Patel 5 months R.I.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Yet another fire broke out in Saijpur in the early hours of the morning of 29th inst. when the house of Sjt. Dahyabhai Laxmidas of Saijpur was found burning at about 5 a.m. People went to the village from their huts and with the help of the Sevikas of the Sabarmati Ashram and the school masters put out the fire. Had it been a little late, the two adjoining houses would also have caught fire and perished. The Sevikas of the Ashram fetched water from the well, which was taken to the place of fire by volunteers. This is the third fire in this deserted Satyagrahi village.

The Mamalatdar of Borsad has begun to tour from village to village to persuade people to buy attached goods and confiscated lands but with no success. He went to Anklav and Ambali but returned disappointed to Borsad.

HOUSES BROKEN OPEN.

The attachment clerk Mr. Vyas has odered, after a 3 days' rest, the Circle Inspector to make attachments in Sunay after persuation had failed. The locks of the houses of Sjts. Kashibhai Dungarbhai and Dhoribhai Shanabhai are broken open and goods worth Rs. 336 and 136 removed therefrom. Three other houses, from which nothing could be attached, have been sealed. Two staircases have been removed from two houses.

Hanagal Leader Convicted

Of the five men arrested at Hanagal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act the leader has been sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment, one to pay a fine of Rs. 225 and three have been acquitted.—A. P.

RAJKOT NEWS.

—:o:—

From 27th Saturday noon, picketing on foreign cloth shops is begun at Rajkot, nearly 15 ladies and 35 volunteers have enlisted their names. Next day the number of volunteers is increased to nearly 100. Merchants are thinking of compromise. The State has not taken any steps.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA and edited by by L. G. KHARE (Ag. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Harj Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.